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Agricultural.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Bud Week for Fairs-What was Don t Armada, Macomb County,

The past week will be long remembered those who had the management of various county and town fairs, which re advertised to be held during the eek. In many instances the weather affected the fairs disastrously, and it will nuire a year to put some of the organations in as good shape as before they mpted to hold their fairs. The ney has all been expended in nsking preparations for the fair, and the penses in many instances were greater an usual, owing to the favorable prosets for a fine exhibition and a large atdance of visitors. These remarks will ply to fairs at Lansing, Hillsdate, Ann or, Ionia, Pontiac, Saginaw and other ces. In some instances, the directors ecided to hold over Saturday, so as to ake up in part the losses the associans had sustained from the rains of ednesday and Thursday. Others, hower, decided to postpone for a week, le the Ionia Society postponed their a year. In every instance the as ons were heavy losers from the ains keeping away visitors, while, as a le, the exhibitions were far ahead of ose of previous years. It was an ununate ending of months of hard work the part of many of the managers, o deserved better luck.

ake some suggestions for the consider ion of the directors of the various asations: Are there not too many fairs many of the counties of the State? ould not the union of two, or even ree weak associations into one strong me be a great advantage to all concerned? rainy week may come at any time. and a failure means bankruptcy to any societies. To be strong and suca society should have a reserve and, and as now divided up few will wer be able to have one of any amount. he expense of conducting a large fair fould be little more than that of inducting a small one, while its income fould be far greater. The exhibitions ould of course be much finer, as the haracter of a strong, prosperous associaon would draw exhibiters from a disance. In the case of rival towns, from those jealousies many of these small hirs are started, exhibitions could be held dernately, and in that case the citizens of the towns would make fine exhibits and attend more generally if the fair tere held every other year instead of ech year as now. We commend these aggestions, made in the interests of arger, better, stronger and more pros-Perous fairs, to the consideration of lanagers and directors during the com-

In this connection we would like to

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THE ARMADA FAIR. The twelfth annual fair of the Armada Agricultural Society was to have opened Wednesday last, but the rains preented the attendance of either visitors t exhibitors. On Thursday morning bout 11 o'clock we reached the grounds, and it was still raining. Not a dozen peo he, present except officials and attendants. he former gathered in the office, and wedtheir grit by resolving to carry on he Fair, and extend it over Saturday. athe afternoon the rain let up, and a lew stragglers began to appear, but on irsday night, with the sky dull and eaden, and the grounds water-soaked, it extainly looked anything but promising. day morning opened damp and misty, In the sun broke through the clouds out nine o'clock, and soon dried the wunds and induced visitors to put in appearance. It took all the morning to tange the exhibits, and a great many rticles and stock entered did not come the grounds. On the whole, however, show was a fine one, and in some de-

ments very meritorious. In cattle, in which department Mr. B

F. Proctor was superintendent, there were fewer present than the previous year. Mr. John McKay, of Romeo, was the principal exhibitor of Shorthorns, and had seven females of all ages and two bull calves. The voung stock was all from his bull Wild Eyes 25167. They were all red roans except the two bulls and one heifer, which were red with a little white. The latter were six and five months old respectively, and good straight animals, with the back and loin which old Wild Eyes always puts on his calves. A Young Mary cow and her

vearling calf, the latter by Mr. Wm. Ball's Rose of Sharon bull Duke of Crow Farm, are also fine animals, and a good addition to Mr. McKav's herd. A couple of females, one a roan heifer purchased at the sale of the Messrs. Ferguson, of Almont, but whose owner's name we did not learn, were very fair animals, the heifer especially so. Two aged Shorthorn bulls were also on the ground but we did not have time to learn who owned them. Also a grade two-year-old which looked very like a Holderness in form and color. Some grade Shorthorns were also shown, a roan two-year-old from Mr McKay's Wild Eyes being a choice steer in every way, which a year's good care and feeding will develop into premium beef. The other breeds were not largely represented, a few Holsteins, ing our visit. Devons and some grade stock being all that made their appearance. Mr. C. M. Partch had a nice two-year old Jersey

making of a fine animal. In horses the exhibition was behind that of last year, owing to many who entered being deterred from bringing their stock. We noticed a fine iron gray Percheron stallion, an imported horse, and a

bull, well marked, colid color, bred by

Mr. Jenny, of Mt. Clemens, which is the

lot of grade Percherons of various ages. In fine-wooled sheep there was an excellent lot of stock shown. J. C. Thomp son had his rams Zack Chandler, Pathfinder and Bismark, the latter a half brother to Ball's Star Bismark. He also had a party of yearling ewes and ewe lambs, mostly by Zack Chandler, which he need not be ashamed to show anywhere. They were in nice condition, and in style and staple were choice.

J. W. Thorrington, of Romeo, who keeps close to Atwood blood, showed some yearling ewes, tracing back to Addison and Genesee, large, plain-bodied, long stapled, with good fronts and square well put up behind, which are a good sample of what can be done in this line of by himself in company with Taylor & Chapman, by a Clark ram and from a Genesee ewe, is one of the most stylish sheep we have seen in a long time. He is a large animal, weighing 177 lbs., square built, with a broad back and loin, wellsprung ribs, short thick neck, heavily folded, heavy flank and sides and belly well wrinkled, giving a very dense fleece. His last fleece weighed 30 lbs., and he has ran out most of the time, as shown by

his fleece. J. Randall had a fine lot of Merinos also, and so had some others whom we did not see. The sheep men of this section are not letting their flocks run down if wool is cheap and free traders want another reduction of the tariff. Mr. A. Chiswell showed what could be done in grading up a flock, and had some grades that were equal to the average thorough-

True Brothers had some good Poland-Chinas from the herds of Levi Arnold and the Barnes Brothers, with young stock bred from them. Mr. C. M. Partch was also an exhibitor in this department, and had Poland-Chinas, but we did not learn their breeding. There were some hogs shown that were anything but a credit to their owners, and a change in the class of hogs raised in this neighborhood would be of much benefit. The farmers should take the same interest in improving their breed of swine as they are doing in horses, sheep and cattle, and they would get more pounds of pork for their feed than they do now.

In the hall devoted to fruits, seeds, vegetables and farm products, the show was far ahead of that of last season. In grains there were a large number of entries of wheat, corn, oats, barley, beans and peas. In wheat Lancaster and Fultz were shown in the reds and Clawson in white. A sam ple of Hulless barley, a large-grained, smoky-colored grain, was shown. Its color would frighten a maltster, but it is said to be hardy and productive. In vegetables the show of potatoes was excellent. We never saw better Snowflakes. This variety, from the number of samples shown, must be a favorite. There were a great number of varieties shown, and not a poor one in the lot. Beets, rutabagas, carrots, pumpkins of enormous sizebig squashes, little squashes, and good squashes, Hubbards, crook-necks, sweet and other varieties, were shown in large numbers. Apples and peaches and pears were shown in fair numbers, and some of them were choice. Canned fruits of all kinds were shown in profusion, and we noticed a number of entries of evaporated fruits and vegetables. A fine sample of evaporated apples, entered by Mr. C. A. Hulbert of Armada, was the finest in

the American Evaporator, made at Waynesboro, Pa., and is highly pleased with it. This hall was under the superintendence of Messrs. A. H. Peabody and C. M. Partch, and it kept them very busy. We noted some cheeses from the Armada factory which were well ripened, but we did not test their flavor and quality.

The main hall, a very neat building, was well filled with fancy articles of all descriptions, and would have been overflowing had the weather been favorable.

The display of agricultural implements and machinery was not as good as last year, the result of the rains. The grounds, however, were in excellent condition by noon on Friday, and after that the crowd of visitors constantly increased until there was a fair number in attendance. When we left Friday evening it looked as if the Society would get out even, and we hope they did.

On the grounds we met many of our old friends, among whom was Robert McKay, Sr., who is just as bright and vigorous as ten years ago, though past the span of life allotted to man by the psalmist. There were President Youngs Secretary Barringer (the back bone of the Society), Mr. John McKay, Mr. W. D. Pet ibone, N. Hulett, F. McIlurick, Robt. Milliken, and many others, to whom we are under obligations for courtesies dur-

CENTRAL MICHIGAN AGRICUL-TURAL SOCIETY.

Nineteenth Annual Fair-Success Under Difficulties,

This society advertised their nineteenth annual fall fair on their grounds at Lansing September 29, 30, and October 1, 2 and 3. They comprise between 40 and 50 acres, partly shade and partly lawn, distant from the business center one mile-The buildings are large and erected with a view to permanence. Carriage hall is 56x100 feet; grain, seed and vegetable hall 34x60 feet; fruit hall, 40x80; art hall. 44x130. There are stalls for 800 horses and sheds innumerable for cattle, sheep and swine, with the finest poultry sheds to be found in the West. As I anticipated the presence here of one of the pub lishers, your correspondent devoted himself to office work until the afternoon of

in detail. The fair opened with brilliant prosbered more than 5,000; but fate ordained otherwise, the bright sunshine of the second day and morning of the third being succeeded by a heavy rain, dampening the exhibits as well as the ardor of the officers, and cutting down the receipts. However, Thursday and Friday were good days in attendance, considerering the heavy storms. The attendance was larger than could have been expected and every one present departed pleased with the show, for it was the largest ever made in the life of this society. The officers, from E. H. Whitney, President, and busy, bustling Ben B. Baker, Secre tary, and others, did all in their power to carry out the programme, while the veteran, Hon. Wm. Ball, of Hamburg, the keeper of the gates," saved many a dollar to the society and unearthed many a fraud. The officers are entitled to a vote of thanks from the society, exhibitors and attendants for their attention to arduous duties and many courtesies. The

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, while not as large as at the spring fair in June, was very creditable, as many of the prominent manufacturers had quite large to the musical tones of the agents as they dilated upon the merits of mowers, reap ers, self-binders, hay rakes, plows, cultivators, etc. In this department R. J. Emery, of Albion, cared for all with much tact and judgment.

VEGETABLES, GRAINS AND SEEDS

In this department was found a display creditable to the Superintendent, John Russell, for its arrangement, and to the State at large, for at the State Fair and at the Northwestern at Grand Rapids we found nothing superior.

FLORAL AND ART HALLS

were well filled with woman's handiwork, cunningly devised and worked into beautiful form and shape by skillful fingers. In the youth's department we noticed some needlework, and penmanship executed by Miss Bessie M. Garlock, of Howell, a little miss of but eleven years, which would be creditable to one of more mature years.

LIVE STOCK.

In cattle Shorthorns were well repre sented, but we missed the herd of Wm. Ball. We noticed the first prize herd of B. F. Batcheler, of Oceola Center. They are Young Marys, comprise eight head and carried off first on herds, first on bull under one year, first on two year old heifer, second on aged cow, second on yearling heifer, third on heifer calves, and fourth on aged bull.

R. H. Holmes showed one animal and took second on him as young bull under flavor and color we have seen. He uses two years.

H. H. Hinds exhibited 13 recorded and one grade, on which he took 10 premiums, namely, first on three year old grade heifer, first on one year old bull, first on one year old heifer, first on heifer calf, second on bull calf, second on three year old heifer. second on herd, third on bull of any age. finds fault but takes his medicine from the judges without grumbling.

James M. Turner showed his Spring dale herd and received first on aged bull, first on aged cow, and a number of others. Wm. & Alex. McPherso,, of Howell, showed a full herd, with the same animals in it which carried off a number of premiums at the State Fair at Kalamazoo. They have a handsome lot of Shorthorns,

and of fine breeding. Five head and the bull Earl were shown

by L. T. Sutliff, of Lansing. In Galloways we noticed the full herd of R. B. Caruss, of St. Johns. He got first on aged bull, first on young bull, first on cows, first, second and third on young heifers, and first on herd. John J. Bush, of Lansing, showed 10

head and got several premiums. H. L. Carrier, Brookfield, had 10 head of thoroughbred Devons and grades, and went off with all the premiums in this

In Holsteins Charles L. Seeley, Lansing, had seven head, and got first on bull under one year, fourth on yearling, first and third on two year old heifers.

A. Relyea, of Jackson, had five head, but we did not get his list of premiums. W. K. Sexton, of Howell, showed 19 head. He got both second and third on herds, a number of firsts on individual animals, while the yearling which he imported last May took first, with ne questions asked.

C. L. Harrison, of Lansing, showed 14 head, and walked off with first on herds. three single firsts, three seconds, two thirds and one fourth. In Jerseys E. F. Kent, of Grand Ledge

showed seven head and took first on yearling bull, second on aged bull, second on calf, and fourth on cows. G. H. Potter, of Lansing, showed three

females, but I could not learn what premiums he received.

Smith Brothers, of Eagle, Clinton Co., the last day, when I started to gather a the youngest breeders in the State, exfew facts. I found many of the stock hibited 11 head and took first on herd, men absent, so this report must be meagre first on yearling bull, first on aged cow, second on three year old heifer, second that pleuro-pneumonia had broken out in on two year old heifer, second on one H. R. Kingman, of Battle Creek, show- afterwards it was positively ed from his Clover Lawn herd 19 head of serted that there was not the slightest the most popular strains of this breed on which he took eighteen prizes, in eight it was only a scare. Now Dr. N. H. classes, getting six firsts. This is the herd (although the most highly-prized ones that they have visited the herd, which were not brought here), that took first and third at State Fair, getting one-third of the premiums there in 190 entries, and all, from aged animals down to calves. are prize-winners where experts have their say. This herd made one of the 'shows" at the State Fair, and did much to popularize the Jerseys with those who saw them.

In the Merino sheep department we found but few of the owners and can only write of the exhibit of B. F. Batcheler, Oceola, with three pens, taking first on his fifteen months old ram, Mogul, and first on yearling ewe.

Barnes Brothers, of Byron, exhibited largely and carried off the laurels in this class, having no less than 44 head.

In middle wools W. J. Garlock, of Howell, had by far the largest exhibit in this class, showing 23 pens of Shropshires. This is the sixth time he has exhibited at this fair, and the crowd around him indiexhibits, and one could listen by the hour cated the interest now being taken in this class of sheep. His imported ram Roderick Dhu (and the ewes are models), at the head of the flock is the 19th sheep ad. mitted to the new register of this class of stock in the country. He is a magnificent animal in all respects. Mr. G. informs us his trade is lively, showing a healthy increase from last year, his sales this year extending largely at home and is filling orders from beyond the Mississippi. This breeder is entitled to the credit of making a fine exhibit.

S. A. Robinson, of Lansing, and Harvey Wilcox, of Mason, were the other exhibitors of this stock, which are a branch of the [Garlock flock and show very finely. Also G. W. Young, of Grand Ledge, exhibited three pens; Alexander McKim, of North Lansing, 12 pens, taking several premiums, while T. Spicer & Sons, of Brookfield, showed eight pens of Cots-

The entries in the horse department were nearly as large as at the State Fair numbering over 500 and including some of the finest Clydes, Percherons and thoroughbreds in the State. L. P. Ferguson showed from the Portland breeding stables some noted stallions. J. M. Tuomey, of Lansing, showed 14 Clydesdales, his imported stallion heading them. In this class A. Phillips, of Dansville, had Earl Dunmore and five of his get (first in weepstakes,) and Chancellor, 3d in his class; also Young Campsie, 1st, and Marquis of Lorne,3d in his class. O. W. Par sell, of Flushing, showed his imported

In Percherons, T. Hall & Son, of Bath, had 17, headed by imp. Mark Anthony; Hiram Byam, of Eagle. In Berkshires C. Hibbard & Son, of

fourth on two year old heifer, fourth on a large number of premiums, G. B. Cole, one year old heifer. Mr. Hinds never of Lansing exhibited Berkshires and Suffolks, but we failed to find him.

In Poland-Chinas, Barnes Bros., of Byron, had a decided "walk away" with their grand display of prize winners fresh from fields of glory at Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids. L. W. Fitch, of Howell, made a showing of the new breeds of Cheshires; while R. H. Holmes, of Lansing, brought the Jersey Reds to the front.

POULTRY.

This department was never represented so well in this State as at this fair, there being over 300 entries, all the fowls being of value and merit. The competition was necessarily close, but the judge, C. A. Silcox, of Lansing, gave perfect satisfaction, he being an enthusiast in this stock.

Among the dairy implements the crowd of interested farmers' wives seem to centre around the Champion Creamery and Davis Swing Churn, listening to the genial E. A. Andrews, of Williamston, Ingham County, special agent, as he dilated upon their merits. There is no question but this combination of cabinet creamery and churn is worthy of every dairyman's notice, and when used the days of hard work and poor butter are twin relics of the past," for with them labor is saved and perfect butter made. In this creamery the manufacturers have grasped the idea, developed it and brought all the essential points, soundness of can, perfection of water tanks, and refrigerator, cupboard, ventilation, etc., combining usefulness and durability at a small expense. A good creamery means two to three cents per pound extra for every pound of butter made.

The fair, though not a financial success, was not run at a loss, and the officers, untiring as they were in their efforts. have met with a reward from the approval of the hundreds who attended. Rowe.

TUBERCULOSIS OR PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, WHICH?

A few weeks ago it was announced the herd of John V. Farwell, at Lake symptom of pleuro-pneumonia, and that Paaren and Dr. R. J. Withers announce consists of Guernseys and Jerseys, and that it is not pleuro-pneumonia these cattle are affected with but tuberculosis (tubercular consumption). The report of the visit and the conclusions arrived at are given by the Chicago papers, from which we take the following:

"On questioning the herdsman, it was found that several of the animals were in a condition that indicated ill health, but he was ignorant of the nature of the disease they were suffering from. One of them, a four year old Guernsey named 'Fanny Ogier,' was examined by Drs. Paaren and Withers, and both of them pronounced the disease to be tuberculosis, and not pleuro-pneumonia. The animal had been sick for about ten days, and for two or three days had not eaten anything.
As the berdsman expressed it, she was 'dumpish and feverish.' There was no cough perceptible, but the animal showed a disposition to lie down when kept in the barn. On examination the temperature was found to be 1024 deg., about one degree above the normal condition. The anterior of the left lung and the in terior of the right lung were found to be surcharged with blood, showing that the active stages of congestion were past, and that these organs were in a state of and that these organs were in a state of passive inflammation, the first stages of acute tuberculosis. Another Guernsey cow named 'Castella' was then examined. In this animal the symptoms were more apparent. The breathing, which was loud and difficult, was impeded by the existence of tuberculosis tumors about the pharyny. These tumors were also an pharynx. These tumors were also ap parent on other parts of the body. Upon sounding the animal it was found that the anterior of the left lung was serious ly affected, and the doctors pronounced this another case of tuberculosis. Two other animals were found to be slightly affected with the same symptoms. On inquiry it was learned that there had een no shipments of cattle to the place, nor had any animals been brought to the farm for some time. No contact had been permitted with any other animals, and the herd had always been kept to-gether. From these particulars and from their examinations, both Dr. Paaren and Dr. Withers were decidedly of the opinion that no pleuro-pneumonia existed at this place, but that the affected gnimals were il suffering from tuberculosis. This la ter disease is classed among contagious disorders, but is not so in the strictest sense of the application of the term. It is emphatically an hereditary disease, and so far as authority can be traced, is produced by the close in and in breeding which is reported to by the breeding of which is resorted to by the breeders of fine cattle. This is just exactly what has been the ailment with all the Jersey cattle over which the pleuro-pneumonia 'racket' has been kept up for the past The Chicago papers seem to think that

tuberculosis is nothing to be alarmed about, and that it is only slightly contagious. It is, in fact, the meanest of all Solway Knight, which got first in his diseases to get into a herd. It is slower

class, and Lord of the Tower 2nd in his than pleuro-pneumonia, of course, but it is very sure; and no one can feel sure that he has got rid of it so long as an animal remains that has been in contact with anwhile the beautiful Volney was shown by other while it had the disease. It is both hereditary and contagious. In this State the owner of a noted herd of Shorthorns Bennington, led with twelve pens, taking went to Canada and purchased a young bull. He took the animal home and used it in his herd. It died, and a number of the other animals became sick. A post mortem on the bull showed its lungs, throat and intestines to be covered with tubercles. Every cow died that the bull had been used on, and the calves all died with the same disease. Some of these appeared all right until one or two years of age, but finally the disease developed, and death ensued. The cows were evidently inoculated with the disease by their offspring. The herd was finally broken up, and those animals found free from the disease sold. A

veterinary surgeon, when asked as to the origin of the disease, said that in the case of the bull it was the result of close housing and feeding stimulating food. He had lived in Canada, and knew of other cases in the same herd. It will be seen, therefore, that even if the disease turns out to be tuberculosis in Mr. Farwell's herd, there is not much room for congratulation.

In this connection, partially as a history of the agitation which has resulted from the statement of Dr. Salmon that a num ber of cases of pleuro-pneumonia existed in Illinois, and partly to give his side of the subject to offset the abuse which has been so liberally bestowed upon him by various parties interested and not a few newspapers, we give the following extract from Dr. Salmon's reply to the strictures forth a perfect one, and one containing of various Chicago and Western cattle

> "In November, 1883, C. R. C. Dye bought a number of unregistered Jersey cattle, which were gathered up in the vicinity of Baltimore and taken to his farm at Troy, O., where his herd was exposed to them. About the first of February, 1884, his fine bull Rayon d'Or sickened with symptoms of acute lung disease and died in March. He was examined and found affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Other animals to the number of eighteen Other animals to the number of eighteen afterwards contracted the disease, and seven in all died or were killed by him. September 18th I selected seven of the animals which had been sick and still presented signs of the disease and slaughter ed them. Every one was plainly affected with pleuro-pneumonia. We may call this experiment No. 1.

"In February, 1884, C. N. Mitchell, of Dayton, O., purchased three herfers of Mr. Dye and placed them with his herd blood. A stock ram, recently purchased pects for its treasury, as the entries number of about tairty animals. As a result seven have died of pleuro-pneumonia and five show plain indications of the same disease. This is experiment No. 2.

"Experiment No. 3 was made by A. G. Epler, of Virginia, Ill., who purchased five animals from Dye in January and placed them among the lot sold by him on the 21st of February. Of these animals one bought by Mr. Bevis, of Virginia, died. one bought by Porte Vates of died; one bought by Porte Yates, of Springfield, died—both of pleuro-pneumo-nia. A cow brought on Mr. Epler's farm died of the same disease in June. Another sold to F. L. Gaston, of Normal, died with snspicious symptoms the 20th of April. Another, purchased by D. W. Rawlings, was sick with symptoms of lung disease. Still another, purchased by M. G. Clarke, of Geneva, Ill., was sick in April, and one that went to J. B. Warlow, of Danvers, Ill., and two that went to Lilly, of Sharon Is., died of an unknown disease. Follow ing the introduction of the Dye cattle into this herd then there were seven deaths, three of which certainly were of pleuro-pneumonia. Two cases of sickness with lung disease not ending in death are mentioned above. A third case occured be fore the sale; the animal was sold as no fully recovered, is now owned by W. F. Whitson, of Rushville, Ill., and presents plain symptoms of pleuro-pneumonia. A fourth was affected after going to Tripp's, at Peoria. Total, eleven cases.

"D. W. Rawlings placed his cow in pasture with a Shorthorn cow, which in turn contracted what was evidently severe lung disease. She has since been slaugh-

rend. Experiment No. 4.

"D. H. and S. S. Tripp, of Peoria, purchased three cows at the Epler sale, and this may very properly be called experiment No. 5. One of these afterwards sickened and infected his herd, from which he has lost five, and had an additional one sick at last accounts which he "The disease was carried in some way

-probably by persons going from one stable to the other—to Mr. O. J. Bailey's herd, and here we have experiment No. 6. Mr. Bailey had lost five at last accounts. In neither of the above herds is the experment yet finished.
"Experiment No. 7 occurred when W.

C. Clarke, of Geneva, took two cows from the Epler sale into his herd. As a result seven head have died, or were killed by him, affected with pleuro-pneumonis, and Dr. Paaren killed two more for the same disease September 24th.

"We may refer the purchase of two cows from Clarke by C. A. Keefer, of Sterling, Ill., as experiment No. 8. One of these cows died of pleuro pneumonia and the other has since been killed because affected with the same disease. Experiment No. 9 was made by John

Boyd when he brought two cows from Clarke's infected herd among his beautiful Jerseys at Elmhurst. The record here is fourteen that have died or been killed showing symptoms and post-mortem appearances of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Twenty one cows in this herd were exposed, twelve of which, or about 60 per cent, have already contracted the disease and this in addition to the two that were purchased, both of which were affected.

"Experiment No. 10 was Frisbie & Lake's purchase of fifteen head from Clarke's infected farm. These animals were pastured with the 250 which constitute their herd at Cynthiana, Ky. The results so far may be summed up as four dead and ten or two lve sick, with others coming down with the disease almost

daily.

"Messrs. Frisbie and Lake did not believe in pleuro-pneumonia; they intended to protect their herd to the fullest extent of the law against the supposed sensation al reports of interested veterinarians, and they engaged one of the best lawyers in the State to defend them. Probably they accepted the view so industriously circulated in certain quarters that this is a disease of Jerseys and that their grades, at least, would certainly escape. Fortunately, just as their case was prepared they decided to have a post mortem examination made of a sick cow. The result was very well expressed to me by Judge West, their counsel, when he said that the finest legal effort of his life was ruined by that ex-

BREEDING OF THE RAM BONA-PARTE.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Burwell's brief note in relation to the breeding of the ram Bonaparte (304 N. Y. Register), which appeared in a recent number of your journal, is characteristic of the man. Mr. B. has nothing to conceal in the breeding of his sheep and nothing to fear from the most careful investigation. Bonaparte was bred by one of his own townsmen, and it is hardly a supposable case that such breeders as J. J. & C. P. Crane, also Bridport men, would like Mr. B. breed to descendents of Bonaparte unless the blood lines were well attested.

Whoever originated the report that Bonaparte's dam was a grade ewe went gunning for big game. This ram through his son Silverhorn and grandsons Bismarck, Stub and Eureka 2d, established a royal line that well may excite envy and draw the fire of jealous breeders. I. like Mr. B., am greatly interested in the breeding of this ram, as all of our top crosses are in the Bismarck line.

Now if any man has in his possession any facts not strictly in accordance with the following certificate, which is a copy of the one on file at Secretary Chapman's office, Middlebury, Vt., he will confer a great favor by publishing them in your columns. JOHN P. RAY.

BRIDPORT, Vt., June 20th, 1884. The undersigned make this following statement in regard to the dam of the ram Bonaparte bred by Mr. Myrick, one of the undersigned. The dam of the ram Bonaparte was one of 21 ewe lambs we bought of E. A. Birchard of the Robinson (E. R.) flock. After we had bred these two or three years we made a divis-ion and this ewe being left until the other twenty ewes were divided, Mr. Myrick purchased the half interest of Mr. Wilcox in this ewe. After the division Mr. served by his ram sired by J. J. Crane's young Eureka (this ram was called the Doty ram), the produce being the ram Bonaparte, a half interest being owned by Mr. Wilcox by contract. During the time that we owned these ewes we owned no other ewes nor were any other kept by us. This ewe, the dam of Bonaparte, was a very fine styled ewe, rugged consti-tutioned and heavy fleeced, with some ar hairs. There can be no question that this ewe was the dam of Bonaparte or that we purchase i her of Mr. Birchard.

B. J. MYRICK. E. D. WILCOX. BRIDPORT, Ju'y 5tb, 1884.

The within statement is true to our own personal knowledge.

THE MICHIGAN MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Official List of Transfers.

From Wm. Ball—Two ewes from his own flock, 13 from the flock of J. Stickney, and one from the flock of D. J. Wright, to J. S. Bam-

From O C Rools—Six owes to F T Loomis

From O. C. Beals—Six ewes to F. T. Loomis, Salem; three ewes to D. D. Hadley, Holly; six ewes to A. W. Baker, Highland, and five ewes to Henry Tyler, Grand Blanc.
From C. C. Cameron—One ewe from hisowa flock, two from the flock of J. T. Rich, and three from the flock of G. W. Stuart, to Wm.

with thee from the flock of G. W. Stuart, to Wm. Wilson, Grand Blanc.

From H. L. Carrier—One ram to D. Gillman, Eaton Rapids; one ram to Samuel Bly, of same place; two rams to Aaron Willard, Olivet; one ram to A. Crawford. Springport.

Six ewes from the flock of J. J. Brainard to Silas Carter, Eaton Rapids; one ewe from flock of J. Bri fnard, to B. M. Carrier, Duck Lake; three ewes to Arthur Ball, Brookfield.

From F. M. Dean—Two ewes from the flock of S. B. Palmer and G. B. Rhead, and one each from flocks of G. & L. Hendee, W. D. & R. Dewey, and J. W. Stevens, to A. W. Bissell, Pewamo. Three ewes from the flock of Palmer & Rhead, one from the flock of J. B. Hamblin, and five from the flock of S. S. Brewster to Buck Bros., Portland.

and nve from the flock of S. S. Brewster to Buck Bros., Portland.

From James W. Dey—Three rams from his own flock, and three rams from flock of F. C. Wood, to M. & J. Jacobs, Concord. One ram from each of the flocks of F. C. Wood and H. S. Brookins to John Allen, Deveraux. One ram from flock of F. C. Wood to J. W. Benham, Homer.

from Richard Dougherty—One ram to C. C. Bennett, Mattison; two rams to S. B. Chase, Martin; one ram to Jonas Scranton, Climax; one ram to W. W. Hodge, South Haven; one ram to A. G. Gates, Otsego, and one ram to D. Orcott, Mattison, all from his own flock. From Wm. Duncan—Four-ewes from the flock of D. A. Harlow, to A. N. Barnhart, Northwile.

flock of D. A. Harlow, to A. N. Barnhart, Northville. From E. H. Goodrich—Two ewes to R. M. Michael, North Branch; three ewes to S. C. Goodjear, Swartz Creek, and six ewes to P. Donaldson, of the same place. John Handley—Three ewes from the flock of A. A. Farnsworth, to J. F. Bowen, Tecumseh. R. Hathaway—Eighteen ewes to M. L. Frazier, Hudson. W. J. G. DEAN, Secretary.

THE Texas Wool-Grower advises flock wners in that State not to shear their sheep in the present condition of the wool market. Six months wool is not a desirable thing at any time, but in the present condition of the market it would only be an additional source of weakness.

The Flyers at Chicago.

On Friday last, while the Chicago fall meeting was in progress, three notable sporting events took place. The first of these was a match between Fannie Witherspoon, with a trotting record of 2.18, and Fritz, the pacer, with a record of 2.18. The weather was warm and the track in good condition. Fannie won easily. In the last heat she was pulled up inside of the distance stand, but nevertheless lowered her record. Time, 2.184, 2.191.

The second event was the successful attempt of Commodore Kittson's pacer Johnston to lower his record of 2.10. The conditions were most favorable for speed. and the mark set promises to stand at the head of the list for a long time. He was brought out and given a warming up heat in 2 194 Then he and Richball were brought out, and the judges announced that they would be started about four lengths apart, not to pace against each of existence. other, but each in an attempt to beat his own record, Richball's being 2.121. They were given the word, both going fast and level. Johnston reached the first quarter in 32 seconds, a 2.08 gate. Soon after passing the quarter post Richball made a very bad break, and was jogged the rest of the way without an attempt to make time. Johnston increased his speed slightly, reaching the half post in 1.031, or at the rate of 2.07 for a mile record, the quarter being covered in 314 seconds. Along the third quarter the same terrific flight was kept up and spectators began to cry, "He will beat it." He flew to the three-quarter pole in 1.35, and the cry was "See him go, he will beat 2.09." Down the home stretch he came even faster, but without a falter, steady as clock work. Those holding watches on him could scarcely credit the lagging seconds and at the distance stand the cry was "He will beat 2.08." There was no slacking of speed to the wire and the mile was completed in the unprecedented time of 2:061, the last quarter being paced in 314 seconds, or at the rate of 2:05. The horse and his driver, John Splan, were loudly cheered and Woodmans, manager for Commodore Kittson, was heartily congratulated.

Richball then attempted to beat his record but only succeeded in making 2.14. He made no other attempt.

The last event of the day was the at tempt of the pacing mare Minnie R. hitched to a wagon with running mate to beat her own record of 2:05. In this she was successful. The first quarter was paced in 311 seconds, half in 1:012, three-quarters in 1:314, mile in 2:034. The best time at this way of going is Westmont's 2:014. The third quarter of this heat was paced in 293 seconds or at the rate of 1:59 for a

Horse Gossip.

THE trotting stallion Redbank, valued at \$5,000, fell dead during a race with Keystone at Brockville, Pa., recently.

SHELLEY CHIEF, a noted trotting-bred stal. lion, sired by Alexander's Abdallah, died in Kentucky recently at the age of twenty-nine

THE four-year-old mare Elvira, owned by J. C. Ferran, trotted, with running mate, a mile in 2:181, at Cleveland, Ohio, recently, the best record at this age.

MINNIE R., and her running mate Firebrand made a mile in 2:051/4 at Cold Spring Park' Milwaukee, on September 27th, with a stron wind blowing against them. This was lower ing the record a quarter of a second

THE trotting stallion American Clay, sire of Granville 2:26, Maggie Briggs, Ella Clay, and other well-known horses, died September 22d, at Lockport. Ill., of inflammation of the bow els. He was 24 years old.

THE colt Nutbreaker, owned by J. W. Fisher, of Quincey, Ill., a yearling, has trotted in 2:46, the best time yet made east of the "Rockies." The trotting of a yearling is altogether wrong, and can only result in the break down of a colt that might otherwise be a good one.

THE trotting gelding Harry Wilkes, the sensational horse this season, with a record now of 2:15, was sold, when two years old, for \$5004 He was purchased last June for \$6,000, by his present owner, Mr. W. C. France. Wilkes has trotted the fifth heat in a race in 2:171/2, equal to the best record ever made, that of

THE best record for two and a half miles up to the race at Sheepshead Bay, between Drake Carter, Modesty and Miss Woodford, was 3:341/4.made by Willie D., carrying 102 pounds, when four years old. Miss Woodford's time was 3:33 and 3:31% in the two heats ran. She carried 105 pounds and came in each time in a canter. Her time is therefore the best known.

AFTER Maxey Cobb lowered the stallion record, his owner issued a challenge aimed at Phallas, for a match of mile heats, to be trotted over any track that could be mutually agreed upon. The owner of Phallas offered to trot two matches, one of mile heats and the other of two miles. This has not been accepted, so it is not likely the two stallions will come together this season.

As showing the great danger there is in allowing cattle to run in pasture with horses, we give the following: A special from Hillsboro. Ill., dated Sept. 23, says: "Yesterday a bull belonging to Phillip Bulger, living fifteen miles northeast of here, broke into the pasture of Mr. John Hewitt, a neighbor, and before the animal could be caught it killed four fine horses valued at \$200 each, and gored a calf so badly that it will die."

A CORRESPONDENT says that the man who expects to raise first-class colts from ordinary meadow grass will be misled. Old pasture will furnish good nutrition, so will an upland prairie range, for the grasses are various. If the mare is to be worked, it should only be at light slow labor. It is better to work the mare before foaling than after, and a liberal daily feed of oats during the suckling season will tell in enhanced value to the colt.

THE Horseshoer tells how to fit a shoe to the foot of a horse in these words: "Never cut the heel unless it grows faster than the toe. Keep the toe short; if the heel is cut too short. it is like a man walking up bill. Keep the heel high so the leg can exercise its natural func-

tions and not strain the cords. More horses are rained by cutting the heel than in any other way; and besides straining the cords the heel gets bruised and forms corns. A horse never gets corns nor has strained cords that has a good, high heel."

QUITE a demand is springing up in this country for Shetland ponies, for the use of children. These ponies are very hardy, easily controlled, and seldom exhibit any viciousness even among the stallions. For their size they are wonderfully strong, and are never trouble with disease. In Scotland they can be pur chased at from \$40 to \$75 per head, and the importation of a few by some one who could give attention to their breeding in this State would undoubtedly prove remunerative.

No domesticated animal is subjected to such severe usage when old age has come to it as the horse. It is made to take a full share of the team work, as when in the best of vigor, and travel all day beside the young and supple; and further than this, if there is an ill-fitting collar or harness the old horse must wear it, for the day of taking pride in his appearance has past. With this usage, with the stable neglect which is likely to follow, the old servant is jaded out and dickered off to some inhuman master, who soon pounds it out

MAYEY CORB. on Monday of last week, a the Narragansett Driving Park, Providence, R I., lowered the stallion record. The best stal lion record up to that time was 2:13%, made last summer by Phallas. Maxey was brough out with John Murphy driving, and after couple of warming up heats was sent for a fas mile. The weather was raw and unfavorable but the track was in excellent shape. The stallion made the mile without a skip in the following time: quarter, 33; half,1:041/4; three quarters: 38; mile, 2:13 1-4; lowering the ecord half a second.

THE Galbraith Bros., of Janesville, Wis. send in the following: "As yet we have only exhibited our horses at two fairs, namely, the Illinois and the Wisconsin State Fairs. And taking into consideration that our horses have only been but a few weeks in this country, we have been very successful. At Chicago we were awarded eight ribbons, six on Clydesdales and two on our Shetland ponies. At the Wiscon sin Fair we secured nine ribbons, first on aged stallions, first on three year olds, first and second on two year olds, second on three year old mares, first and second on two year old mares, and first on one year olds. Also the grand gold medal for best stallion of any age or breed."

Gombault's Caustic Balsam.

We find the following in the veterinary de partment of the Spirit of the Times, the great horse paper of New York: "This great Eu ropean remedy has already been recognized in this country by horsemen as being of the greatest efficacy. For lameness, water in the legs, farcy, thrush, sores on withers and neck. knee sprung horses, mange, ringworm, external carbuncles, etc., it is a safe specific. In its use it supercedes cautery; leaves no scar, and as a blister has no equal. Veterinary Surgeon Hollingsworth, of Utica, styles it the best rem edy ever used, and it is recommended by many of the best horsemen of America."



FINE WOOL SHEEP FOR PROFIT

As showing the profit there is in fine wool sheep, the following from an Ohio farmer, a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, is of interest. Very few will consider the cost of wintering sheep so low as he puts it; but as he gives the figures it will not do to assume they are untrue until experience has proven them to be so. There is no other race of sheep in existence that could be cared for in the same way and return a profit to their owner, and it is on that account that the average farmer will find the Merino best suited to his requirements and surroundings. Two years ago in September, said the correspondent, I bought of a Mr. C. C. Smith eleven thoroughbred Merino ewes, for \$200. They were served by three of his choicest rams. Before brought them home, one was choked to death on a clingstone peach. They ran that winter in a corn stubble, and had a corner of the sheep house in which I confined them every night, and by day whenever it was raining anywise hard. They had one side of a hay box, but they would seldom eat hay except when snow lay on the ground a few days. They received a half ear of corn, shelled, per head per day; 100 average ears shell a bushel. In five months they consumed at this rate 71 bushels of corn and certainly not over \$2 worth of hay. Total for first winter's keep, \$5. I received ten lambs, and

sheared 110 lbs. 11 oz. of unwashed wool. I summered them on a very rough piece of ground of about five acres; part of it a forest and locust grove, part of it an orchard, which furnishes nearly all the winter apples used by two families. The apples abundantly pay for the use of the ground, hence the grass and browse on that five acres were clear gain, because it is so situated as not to be available pasture

for any other stock. The second winter they had the same winter range and summer pasture: but owing to the deep snows last winter, they consumed about a ton of hav (not more the amount of feed a few sheep will find in a corn stubble is surprising to those who never tried it), and 15 bushels of corn. Total cost of second winter, \$12. I raised ten lambs again, and sheared from 23 head (I had three grades in the flock), 234 lbs. 9 oz. of wool. Here then

stands the account:		
FIRST YEAR.		
Wool, at 20 cents	\$22 40	1
SECOND YEAR.		
Wool, at 23 cents	53 25	
Total	141	0
OUTLAY.		
Interest on \$200 two years	8	0
Total .	240	n

This leaves \$92 07 as the profit for the two years, as it is always fair to balance the manure against the labor. Now, observe, these sheep were bought at studflock prices, and the lambs are estimated at wool-flock prices, being worth every cent they are credited with as simple wool-producers. There are thousands of high grades in Ohio which could be bought in the present depression at \$4 or \$5 per head, which would give as good must have land exactly right, the season

results every way as those above de

As to their hardiness, the first winter they had abundant exercise in the stubble, and almost literally reared their own lambs. The second one was dropped on a night when the mercury stood at 12 deg., and both his hind feet were severely frozen; yet he got up, sucked, and was all right when I found him in the morning. The second winter they did not have so much exercise, and I had some trouble with twins, but raised 100 per cent. Another thing, most of these ewes were somewhat aged; hence their fleece were lighter than they once were. Now here was a little flock kept on

farm with several large flocks-yet all the while entirely separate—and yielding me more than four times as much profit per head as the large flocks yielded! They received no better care, and not more than half as much shelled corn per head, through the winter as the large flocks. The secret of their profitableness was this-they were privileged characters. A few sheep on a farm can always be privileged characters. Now, what farm of 100 acres is there in Ohio, or any other Northern State, on which there is not a corn-stubble of a few acres, in which three or four acres sown to rye, or an acre of turnips, if you please, stored in the fall, would not winter 25 Merinos so well, almost without hav or grain, as to make them yield at least 12 pounds un washed wool per head? And every farm of that size ought to have enough space in orchard, lanes, etc., to pasture them through the summer, with perhaps an occasional change-off into the cow pasture to clean up the iron-weeds and other trash.

I would not speak thus positively if I had not seen, in my own experience, the surprising ease with which these 23 sheep could be slipped into an unoccupied corner somewhere on the farm, and carried through winter and summer almost as deadheads, and that, too, on a farm overrun with more than 700 other sheep.

I have been more than thirty years on sheep farm, and I make the following assertion: On an average farm of 100 acres I would undertake, with good bright wheat straw and chaff, a few acres of rye, and a corn stubble for browse, to winter 25 good Merinos at 75 cents a head, this cost to include all the corn they would require for six weeks before they began to drop their lambs. I would raise 12 lambs and shear 13 pounds per head of unwashed wool. With four or five acres of orchard (not too old) as a main dependence, I would pasture them seven months, with enough space as a change off to pasture say two cows through the summer. Even charging them for pasture at the full rate, 10 cents per head a month, their summer keep for seven months would cost only 75 cents. This would make \$1 50 per head per year.

Total..... .\$97 50 Deduct keep, \$37 50, and there remains a profit of \$60. It would, in reality, be more than this, because the ewe lambs would keep the ranks full as breeders. and the old ewes, if drafted in time, could be sold as fat sheep with the wethers, for more than \$2 50 a head.

Twenty-five sheep to every 100 acres would give Ohio over six million sheep. And it is in this sphere lies the great and enduring usefulness, the destiny of the wool sheep-as one of the little feeders of the purse on a little farm.

Restoring Partially Drowned Chicks In this letter I will simply take time to give my experience with a drowned chick. I have had only one, but I know that a large number of little chicks are lost during the season, by being "caught out" in sudden showers, as they are more liable to be in case they have no mother hen to call them. Last summer I had, at the time, about forty chicks, four weeks weeks old, in my garden. Their coop was in a convenient place, and they all knew where to find it. At noon one day, it commenced to rain, lightly at first, and the chicks, instead of going to their coop, sought shelter under the bushes, but in a few minutes it seemed as if the bottom had dropped out of the clouds, and the rain came down "in sheets" for a full half hour. As soon as it slacked I was obliged to start for my office, leaving the thoroughly drenched chicks in the care of a friend, who volunteered to get them up, and attend to the drying of them. I came home at six o'clock and found one of them under the eaves of the coop. where it probably got caught and bewild ered at the hardest part of the rain. The chick felt dead and cold, but on picking it up I noticed the water ran out of its mouth. I pumped it until I thought the water was all out of it, took it in the kitchen, heated up a burner on the gaso line stove, wrapped the chick up in cot ton, and put it in a covered basket over the hot burner (the flame was of course turned off). At nine o'clock I warmed the burner again, and left the chick for the night. The next morning I turned it out on the floor and had hard work to catch it, and on putting it with the rest could not tell which one it was. I gave it no stimulants; it was simply the warmth. and the long story I made of this could have been shortened by saying the chick laid in the water without attention from one o'clock until six, and in twelve hours from that time was as lively as ever. How

The Best Variety of Wheat for Seed The Husbandman says: "In looking for the best variety of wheat for seed two things are regarded with special interest-productiveness and quality. But there are subsidiary requirements that every farmer will consider. A variety of wheat may be very productive, and of superior quality under favorable conditions, but wholly unreliable ex cept when these conditions are provided. The Soules wheat is of this kind. There never was a better wheat put upon the market, and there are few varieties that yield more abundantly when all the conditions are favorable. But this wheat

many ever tried to save a water-soaked

chick ?- W. O. Dakin. in Poultry Keeper.

right, everything right, otherwise it is a slim dependence. Clawson wheat, for several years, has been a favorite in many ocalities because of the uniformity of yield and the extreme hardiness of the sweet corn, as the suckers in these varieties variety, but quality is never of the best. What farmers want is a kind of wheat that may be relied upon safely to produce something near full crops, and the grain of such good quality that millers will always take it at full market price. This implies hardiness, an essential requisite, for without it full crops will occur only in favorable seasons. Perhaps it is not possible to find any variety of wheat that will produce well in an average of seasons under diverse conditions and sell well also in the market. Yet that is exactly what farmers want, and as they can not find any variety with these distinctive traits adapted to all situations, they must make the best use of such knowledge as they have in selecting the kind that will make fullest returns on their lands. "It is troublesome in general farming

to experiment with varieties, for they cause extra labor, increased care and care ful observation to make the experiments in any degree useful. Yet it is advisable that different kinds, say two or three, be selected by each farmer who makes wheat a principal crop, and that experiments be carried forward until safe decision may be reached regarding relative values. It may happen that one or another will prove unfit for the situation, then it can be dropped out. In its place another kind may be taken and the experiments pursued under new conditions. If this course were adopted by the most intelligent and painstaking wheat farmers the questions that now perplex them regarding hardiness and productiveness of seed could soon be settled, although it would be found probably that all the approved varieties would thrive and vield profit in situations where most favorable condi tions were provided."

Preparing Butter Tubs for Use.

The New England Farmer, in answer to a correspondent who inquires how to prepare tubs for use in packing butter,

"Gur way would be to have the tubs thoroughly saturated with brine before putting in the butter. Old authorities recommend soaking new butter tube several months, using fresh water, mil's and salt water alternately. Alum water has been also recommended. Mr. L. B Arnold, however, claims that the preparation may all be done in a few day time. The object of soaking is twofold, to remove the gum of the wood which forms from the sap while the wood is seasoning, and which is liable to sour and injure the contents of the tub after it has been soaked, and to so fill the pores as to render the wood air tight. 'Super heated steam, or boiling hot brine,' says

Mr. Arnold in his 'American Dairving will quickly take out of wood whatever of sap or gum it may contain. Brine is within the reach of every dairyman, and is the most convenient agent for the general manufacturer. To do this effectually the package should be soaked with strong brine made with pure salt for two or three days; then this brine turned out, and boil ing hot brine turned in, filling the pack age to the brim. When this has stood till it gets cold, the cask will be fit for use. All of the sap and gum which the salt in the butter can draw out will be removed, and the grain of the wood so filled with salt as to be effectually impervious to air. When prepared as described, the butter next to the wood is just as good as

that in the middle of the cask."

Australian Wools. The Texas Wool-Grower, in quite an able article on the question, "A Rival in Australian Wool," says: "A sample of Australian fleece now before us, one of many samples received and examined during the past year, discloses how diffi cult of attainment it is to match this wool in Texas-in any quantity-and the im portation of 1,400 bales of 400 pounds each, now on the way, shows conclusive ly that this wool comes in competion with our finest wools, and paying the ten cents duty now levied. This wool sells in Boston for 42 cents, coming in as unwashed, vet shrinking as little as fleece washed Ohio wools. Fine wools, longer in staple and equal in every way, are raised in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Montana, in Texas too, but not sufficient for the demand of the present. But there is no reason why these fine soft wools, clean throughout, even in growth, without breaks, or excess of grease, should not be raised until the fifty millions now required by the home factories and more be furnished."

Valueless Varieties of Tomatoes.

Dr. Sturtevant furnishes the following ist of varieties of tomatoes which have been tested at the New York Experiment Station and found valueless; or at least possessing so few good qualities as to ender them unworthy cultivation where etter sorts can be raised: President Garfield, Arlington, Fijii Island, New Japanese, Orangefield, Read's Island Beauty, Red Valencia Cluster, Howard Large Yellow, Improved Large Yellow, improved Large Yellow New York Market, Precurser, Queen, Conqueror, Early York, Gen. Grant, Hubbard's Curled Leaf, Hundred Day, Lyman's Mammoth Cluster, Powell's Triumph, Large Red, Large Red Smooth Round, Hathaway's Excelsior, Little Gem, Canada Victor, Blount's Champion Cluster, Cook's

Favorite. An old cattle dealer on the plains has just returned from a trip through the southern counties of Colorado and a part of New Mexico, and talks of what he saw. It had been eight years since he had made a similar trip over the same ground, and he says:, "Slowly but surely are the scrubs going to the rear. Eight years ago I did not see a dozen thoroughbred cattle between Pueblo and Santa Fe, and I visited nearly every breeder in that expanse of country at the time. To-day they can be counted by the thousands. I think I have seen 2,000 bulls on this trip, and there has not been a scrub among them all. I am not exaggerating when I state that the cattle owners of Trinidad alone have \$100,000 invested in thoroughAgricultural Items.

SUCKERS should be culled from the corn field except in cases of the yellow flint and produce ears.

SIXTY-EIGHT per cent of the twelve million oushels of buckwheat grown in the United States is raised in New York and Pennsylvania Buckwheat does not do well on prairie soil, preferring light and thin land.

THE Husbandman insists that the best was to thresh buckwheat is with the flail, in the old-fashioned way, since by this way the grain is left free and whole. When threshed by machine the grain is cracked; with horse more or less filth is mixed with it.

THE fine dust from much-traveled roads has considerable manurial properties. Some farmers have used it as a divisor to more evenly distribute phosphate in drilling grain. It is excellent to cover hen droppings, as it absorbs the ammonia which would otherwise escape. EVERY fall there is a great deal of refuse

rathered around the fields which should be piled up and burned. Much of it will consist of weeds whose final cutting has not entirely prevented seeding. If left till spring, these eeds will fall to the ground, and burning the refuse then will miss one of its important objects. THE recipe for the government harness dres

sing is as follows: "One gallon neatsfoot oil.

two pounds bayberry tallow, two pounds beeswax, two pounds of beef tallow. Put the above in a pan over a moderate fire. When thoroughly dissolved add two quarts of castor oil then while on the fire stir in one ounce of lamp black. Mix well and strain through a fine cloth to remove sediment, let cool, and you have as fine a dressing for harness or leather of any kind as can be had." C. M. WEED says, in the Philadelphia Press that to keep flies out of the stable mothing is better than soft soap and carbolic acid, thrown

on the floor once or twice a day. The mixture may be made of crude carbolic acid, which can be obtained very cheap, and ordinary soft soap The amount of the acid depends on the strength of the soap. This can easily be told by pouring the two together and letting them stand, after thoroughly mixing, for an hour o two. Then mix a little with soft water. If too much acid is present it will be shown by particles of oil floating on the surface. Two or three tablespoonfuls of acid to a quart of soap will usually suffice.

A MEMBER of the Oxford, Ohio, Farmers' Club, speaking of the care required to keep the machinery properly oiled and cared for, says that if a box begins to heat and grind the average machine oil will not stop it. A little tallow and the lead from a pencil will prove better than oil. The lead from a No. 2 Faber pencil is the best, because the plumbago is ourer. His tenant once told him how he got the best of lard oil, and that he has found it to be better and cheaper than any lubricating oil he can buy. If a hole be dug in the lard keg the oil will settle into it. If now this oil be inned out, one quart of it is worth a gallo of the average lubricating oil sold to fai

The warmer weather often has a depressing and debilitating effect. Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes all languor and lassitude.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

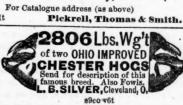
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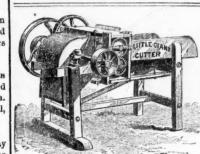
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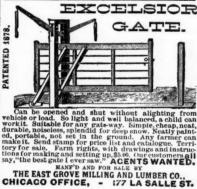
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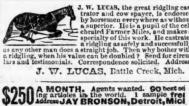
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Connections made at Marquette with me aw quette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad for the Iron and Copper Districts, and with boat likes for Duluth and the North and Trains daily except anday. Trains run by Central Standard Time. D. MCCOOL, FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Sup't., Marquette, Mich.

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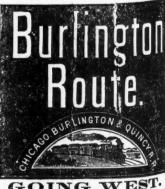
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THE NIAGARA GRAPE.

We are in receipt of a basket of Niagara gapes from the well known grape propaator, T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, N. Y., who has been appointed by the owners their general agent for its introduction. Ir. Hubbard writes as follows: "We gend you a basket of Niagara grapes grown by Jonas Martin, of Brocton, N. where during the past four years over two hundred acres have been planted. Mr. Martin has 47 acres of them, 10x10 feet apart, and given ordinary vineyard culture. The vines on which these grapes grew are four years old, and produced this season from 20 to 40 lbs. per rine. The clusters average nearly one-half pound each, and are of large and uniform size. Several single clusters weighed a pound each. One four year old vine produced eighty-eight clusters, which weighed exactly forty pounds, and notwithstanding this extraordinary yield, the fruit all ripened, and was picked at one picking, less than a week after the first fruit in the vineyard was ripe, and before Concords were one-third of them picked. I think the Niagara will sucseed as universally as the Concord. It is a trifle earlier, is more vigorous in growth, is equally healthy and hardy, and produces from fifty to one hundred per cent nore fruit. The stem is more firm, making it a better keeper and shipper than the Concord.

"In quality many good judges pronounce it very fine, while others think it but little better if any than the Concord. We think it would generally be called better. All agents who have authority to sell the Niagara will hold a certificate given under the corporate seal of the Niagara White Grape Co. To every vine sent out will be attached a small metal seal on which will be stamped the trade mark, N. W. G. C., a fac-simile of which is shown on the certificate of agency. This will effectually protect at least all who read the newspapers from being swindled with spurious vines."

Varieties of the Pear.

L. B. Pierce, of Tallmadge, Ohio, writes to the Country Gentleman his observations and comparisons on the different varieties of pears, time of ripening, relative fruitfulness and liability to disease:

"To-day I picked and marketed the first home-grown Bartlett pears carried into the Akron market this year. They were small and defective and brought only \$2 per bushel, Boussock bring \$1 75. Boussock generally ripens just after the thrifty that the blight seems to be powerbear regular crops. This pear would not fail to grow. be called first class, but it is large and regular in shape, of a pleasant acid, juicy flavor, and generally brings about 25 to rtletts. Next to these two varieties the Lawrence is healthiest and most profitable. Of 15 trees set at the same time, only one has died, and all are healthy and bearing fruit. The total product thus far has not been large, but the trees are in when the blight is most destructive. The tributed evenly all through it. Like the Bartlett, the fruit is liable to attacks of the plum curculio. These punctures hardly ever produce curculios, while at the same time they seriously disfigure and warf the fruit. The mother curculio is credited by some with great discernment in laying her eggs, it being believed that she will not deposit eggs upon fruit hanging over water or pavement; yet millions of eggs are annually lost from being deposited in pears and apples,

fails to ripen. "Cultivation frequently checks this trouble, as it does cracking in the Sheldon and White Doyenne; but cultivation causes blight—so it is difficult to choose between the two evils. Nine Onondagas set in this orchard all blighted within the first six years, and eight Madeleines are all gone but two. Nine Tysons are living and thrifty, some of them being quite large trees, although I have as yet got but two bushels, owing to tardiness of bearing. This is a very good, sweet pear, of less than medium size, and comes just upon the heels of the Harvest, which sometimes retails as low as 60 cents per bushel, and is much larger, although of poorer quality. The Tyson has to be sold as a pickling pear, and rarely brings more than

where they seldom hatch. The Law-

rence pear will keep until Christmas, and

brings from \$2 50 to \$4 per bushel in our

markets. The Aremberg is a juicy,

sprightly acid pear, just a little later than

the Lawrence, but much more produc-

tive. The leaves fall prematurely and,

about two years out of three, the fruit

"Three years ago I filled all the vacancies in this orchard of 167 trees, then planted 14 years, and it took 22 trees since then. I have lost or partially lost from blight all my Sheldons-15 in number--and Bartletts look pretty hard. I filled the vacancies with Clapp, Flemish Beauty and Beurre d'Anjou This last is a vigorous and healthy tree, and a regular, though not profuse bearer. The fruit in flavor which is best decided by the comes into the market just after the owner. Duchess, at a period after canning is done, and the demand limited. Last year bushels of beautiful Anjous rotted on the think this tree requires high cultivation- trees mulched.

at least this is what an old California fruit grower tells me, and it certainly is not a success without. An acquaintance has two trees just outside the garden fence, and the fruit is nearly as large as the Boussock, and the trees are productive. The Nelis will bring, some seasons \$6 50 per bushel in Cleveland.

"The Pound trees are large, thrifty and productive, but the fruit will not ripen so as to be good for anything, and unless I can learn some way this winter to make use of the fruit, I shall graft the trees in the spring to Windsor. Eleven trees of Bosc are healthy, but they are of straggling growth, and not productive as yet. I have several Buffum trees, tall, upright specimens, like a Lombardy poplar, and more than 40 feet high, and tolerably productive. The fruit is medium in size, and of good quality, when house ripened. It is an excellent variety to ship long distances, as it colors up beautifully in the crates after a week's con finement, and opens up beautifully in color, and is an attractive pear. It gen erally matures about September 20th. The first size brings \$2 per bushel in Ak ron, while the seconds make a quick-selling pickling pear, bringing \$1.'

The Pot Layer System in Strawberry Culture.

Peter Henderson & Co. claim the po layer system of growing strawberries to be the most simple and satisfactory, for private use, at least, if it is not also for market. The following extracts give their method of strawberry culture.

Strawberries will grow on almost any soil, but it is all important that it be well drained, either naturally or artificially; in fact, this is true for the well-being of nearly all plants, as few do well on soils where the water does not freely pass off. Thorough culture requires that the soil should be first dug or plowed, then spread over with at least three inches of thor oughly rotted stable manure, which should be dug or plowed under, so far as practicable, to mix it with the soil. If stable manure cannot be had, artificial the roots, if possible. A little ammonia, manure, such as bone dust, etc., should be sown on the dug or plowed ground, thick enough to nearly cover it, then har rowed or chopped in with a fork, so that it is well mixed with the soil to at least six inches in depth. This, then, is the preliminary work before planting, to insure a crop the next season after planting, or in nine or ten months.

The plants must be such as are layered in pots, and the sooner they are planted out after the 20th of July the better, although if not then convenient, they will produce a crop the next season even if planted as late as the middle of September; but the sooner they are planted the Bartlett, but this year they were a day or larger will be the crop. They may be set two earlier. The Boussock is the largest from pot layers either in beds of four and most thrifty growing tree that I have (rows each, fifteen inches apart and fifteen among thirty-eight varieties, and, though inches between the plants, leaving two not exactly blight-proof, they are so feet between the beds for pathway, or be set out in rows two feet apart, the less to entirely ruin the tree. Fifteen plants in the rows fifteen inches apart; wees, set 17 years ago, are all alive and and if the plants are properly set out (care bearing fruit, although three of them, for being taked to firm the soil around the some reason, are not nearly as large as | plant, which is best done by pressing the the others. Three of the largest trees soil against each plant with the foot), not partially blighted five or six years ago, one plant in a thousand of strawberry but recovered and now look healthy, and plants that have been grown in pots will

For the first three or four weeks after planting nothing need be done except to hoe the beds, so that all weeds are kept 50 cents less than the Bartlett. Last down. Be careful to do this once in every year they brought \$2 25 per bushel, and ten days, for if the weeds once get a start Bartletts \$2 75. In six years, the cash it will treble the labor of keeping the proceeds from 15 Boussock trees have ground clean. If strawberries are grown been more than double those from 18 on a large scale, by all means use a wheel noe, which will save four-fifths of the labor of hoeing, and do the work better. In about a month after planting they will begin to throw out runners, all of which must be pinched or cut off as they appear. so that by the end of the growing season splendid condition, and are past the period (1st of November) each plant will have formed a complete bush one foot or more tree is a slow grower, and the fruit is $di\epsilon$ in diameter, having the necessary matured "crowns" for next June's fruit.

By the middle of December the entire beds of strawberry plants should be cover- fully, sending only the best. Make a ed up with salt-meadow hay (straw, leaves, or anything similar will do as bear it. well) to the depth of two or three inches, entirely covering up the plants and soil, so that nothing is seen but the hay. By April, the plants so protected will show indications of growth, when the hay around each plant is pushed a little aside, to assist it in getting through the covering, so that by May the fully developed plant shows on the clean surface of the hay. This mulching, as it is called, is indispensable to the best culture, as it protects the plants from cold in winter, keeps and at the same time saves nearly all further labor after being once put on, as

few weeds can push through it. By this method we prefer to plant new beds every year, though, if desired, the beds once planted may be fruited for two or three years, as by the old plans; but the ing weather, when they are closed. In fruit the first season will always be the largest in size, if not greatest in number. Another advantage of this system is that. where space is limited there is quite time of water are set about in the room. The enough to get a crop of potatoes, peas. beans, lettuce, radishes, or, in fact, any summer crop off the ground first before planting the strawberries, thus taking windows closed to prevent sweating. two crops from the ground in one year, if desired, and there is also plenty of time to crop the ground with cabbage, cauliflower, celery, or other fall crop after the of the windows no trouble need be experi-

crop of strawberries has been gathered. We are so convinced of the excellence of the whole. It is now difficult which variety to most recommend, there are so many excellent kinds; we always advise to plant at least three varieties, not only because it is difficult to say which kind best suits particular soils, but also there is a difference in earliness and a difference

THE Massachusetts Ploughman says that excellent results can be obtained by keeping the fruit stands in Akron. I have 13 trees of the Nelis and two Pound. The former have borne but few, and of small size. I

FLORICULTURAL.

TRAIN up a Latnana with single stem or four feet high. Cut the branches back in autumn and keep dormant in a cool | ered. cellar. Next year let branches cluster about the head again and winter as before. You will soon have a plant with a thick stout stem and a spreading top covered all summer long with flowers. Geraniums, lemon-verbenas, fuchsias and toria. heliotropes and other plants, herbaceous and woody, can be trained the same way and become objects of wondrous beauty.

Farm and Garden gives the following directions for growing hyacinths in classes: First do not use spring water, when rain water can be had as well. Next, place the bulbs in the glasses and fill them with water, so that it barely touches the bottom of the bulbs, and set them in a dark, cool, dry closet or cellar, where the water will not freeze. Look at the bulbs once in a while to see that the water has not evaporated too much, and if such is the case, fill the glasses up again, same as before. Remove any of the decayed scales. As soon as the glasses are well filled with roots they may be brought into a somewhat lighter place, talking care, at first, not to set them where the sun will strike them, but as soon as the leaves have made some growth, all the light and sunshine at command may be given them. Then turn the glasses around occasional ly, to keep the growth of the leaves regular and well shaped. Some advise to change the water at least once every three weeks. We think this is only necessary in case the water gets an offensive smell, and this can be prevented to a certain extent by placing a piece of charcoal in each glass. If you do change the water, be sure to have the fresh water of about the same temperature as that in which they had been growing. Should the roots show any sign of decay, take the bulbs out gently and wash the roots in clean water, and give the glasses a good rinsing, put the bulbs back without breaking any of or a good pinch of guano, dissolved in the water, will help the growth considerably, and increase the brilliancy of the flowers.

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman describes a new method for growing and forcing Hyacinths in rooms. Procuring one of the large, coarse sponges used by coachmen, he made several incisions in it, and placed the bulbs in them. The whole was then placed in a vase filled with water, and a thimbleful of rape seed was scattered over the surface which covered it entirely with a fine moss mantle, adding greatly to its beauty and attractiveness. By using warm water they force readily and succeed admirably.

Harvesting and Storing Apples.

Eli Minch, Shiloh, N. J., in a paper read before the New Jersey Horticultural Society and incorporated in its annual report, gives directions for harvesting and storing the apple crop, based on an experience of many years. These directions are here presented in brief:

For gathering fruit white pine ladders are lightest and strongest. Use 14 inch selected fine grain, hard, clear white pine sawed 21 at the top, and if 20 feet long. 24 inches at the bottom; if longer continue no larger than 31. For rounds are 11 inch light square stuff, made of the best white oak, 12 inches long at the top, increasing to 18 inches long at the bottom. The tenons are made by a 33c inch hollow auger. When put together dip the tenons in paint oil and drive. Paint the ladder, and find the point where it balances in carrying, and paint a dark stripe across it, and you can always know where to pick the ladder up. Ladders wide at the bottom stand firm. When narrow at the top they are more easily placed in the tree.

Apples that bruise easily should be picked in a pailed basket in ordinary use; use a sack supported from the shoulder by a broad strap. For market assort caresecond quality by itself if the market will

Apples for long keeping ought to be picked on a cool day, or the cool part of the day. Apples heat readily when gathered in a hot sun and readily decay. The keeping quality of apples is improved by early picking, the flavor by late picking. Leave fruit out when possible under the shade of the tree until cool, then store. Apples keep best when kept moderately

dry and as cool as possible above freezing. Mr. Minch has succeeded best in keeping apples stored in the second story of a the fruit clean, keeps the roots cool by building opening with the windows to the shading them from the hot sun in June, north, above the warmth of the cellar and below that of the roof. As soon as cool after picking the apples are packed on the north side of the room and the windows and shutters of the south side are shut; those of the north side are opened and kept open day and night until freezsevere weather the south windows are opened to let in the sun to warm the room. If there is danger of freezing pails water will freeze before the fruit is injured and can be removed and fresh water raturned. In damp weather keep all the

If there is great danger of freezing the fruit may be covered up with blankets or net sacks, but with a careful regulation

Apples that are frozen can be restored this method, that if we grew fifty acres of if placed in icewater and gradually thawstrawberries we would use this plan for ed out. If frozen in bulk cover up and allow to thaw out gradually. Cellars are too warm to store fruit to keep. The main secret in fruit keeping is to keep cool as possible without freezing and free from too much drying air.

Mr. Minch, who had kept apples in the manner stated for years, says his loss is never greater than 15 per cent., and often honey, and case of comb honey. less than five per cent. He frequently keeps apples until May fresh and sound

Coal ashes are valuable to change the me chanical condition of the soil and are good in the orchard, especially as a top-dressing for cherry and pear trees. They are also good for squash vines and for radishes. They are valueless as a manure food for grain crops.

· Horticultural Notes.

A LE CONTE pear tree at Tallahassee, Fla. and allow no branches upon it until three | twelve years old, produced this year 45 bushels of fruit, which sold for \$26 before being gath-

> THE Rural New Yorker speaks favorable of the Victoria grape, as been one of the best on the Rural Experiment Grounds. The same journal has little to say in favor of the Pocklington, which it regards as inferior to Vic-

Towards the last of the growing season it

becomes evident that some heads in a field of cabbage will fail to attain size sufficient to make them marketable. A little stimulating liquid manure, made by dissolving guano in barrel of water, will set the plants to growing, so as to give some value to what would other wise be good for nothing. It is still better however, to set the cabbage early in rich ground, so there will be no doubt of its making A MEMBER of the Elmira Farmers' Club re: ports that he has found a solution of saltpetre,

full tablespoonful of saltpetre to ten or twelve quarts of water, efficacious as a remedy for cabhage worms. He feels safe in recommending it, because the saltpetre does not harm the heads in the least, and the weak solution imparts no taste when the heads are cooked for the table. This remedy has been tried by the man proposing it for several years therefore he is quite convinced of its excel An Albany County, N. Y., plum-grower retards the blossoming of his plum trees till the

danger from frost is past, by placing a liberal supply of manure around the trees, and by this process keeps the frost in the roots and prevents the blow from coming until the danger of late frosts is past. The trees this season were two weeks behind those of his neighbors in blossoming. If the frost comes before the blossom opens, or a couple of weeks after, the fruit would not be affected, but when the blos som first opens and the germ is tender a very light frost is almost always fatal to plums."

MR. JAMES WRIGHT, of Toledo, who exhitted very fine celery at the Tri-State Fair, building to accommodate, but the Society blanches it as follows: He merely earths a has promised a larger building next little, enough to keep the stalks upright till grown. When the celery is perfectly dry he one whole side, be it large or small. The emoves all suckers and anything that will not I total number of entries for 1883 was 88. make good celery, and wraps a strip of thin, total number of chures for make good celery, and wraps a strip of thin, Total for 1884, 150; an increase of 62 enplant and slips over it a three-inch tile, twelve tries. nches long, then draws the tin out, leaving the stalks of celery straight and trim within the tile. It will blanch in two weeks if the weather is warm, as it grows cooler, the time of blanching must be lengthened.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Country Gentleman says: "An old uncle of mine, a farmer, is an enthusiast about evergreens, and an authority for his success in planting them is almost phenomenal. He usually sets out in June. His first step after getting his shrub, is to drive down a solid stake, and next get a small jag of good earth and a lot of small stones. He then sets the tree beside the stake, spreads out the roots on the grass, and covers them with his procured soil to make a small and somewhat wide mound, over which he strews the small stones, to "draw more dew." He rarely has a tree die in transplanting, a fact that he attributes to having no hole to hold water, and the grass and stones keeping the roots moist, hence start the tree into growth."

This season take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Apiarian.

REE-KEEPERS' DEPARTMENT AT THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

BY H. D. CUTTING.

Bee-keeping is one of Michigan's growing industries. It has to a great extent passed the experimental state, and has been recognized as a business possessing both pleasure and profit. It is but a few years ago a few of the progressive beekeepers began to make exhibits of bees and their products at the fairs. It was small beginning, and the premiums were

A few years ago the attention of the State Agricultural Society was called to this growing industry, and the persistent efforts of a few to make a creditable ex hibition, and they with their usual liberality, made a new department with a much larger premium list, giving the bee-keepers a building to themselves, with competent judges to make the awards. It was an experiment with the Society, but with Mr. W. J. Baxter as superintendent of the department, everything moved off finely, and the exhibition proved a success. And to encourage the bee-keepers to greater efforts, the Society increased the premium list to \$300, the largest amount offered by any State Agricultural Society at that time. Mr. J. C. Shoemaker was made superintendent of the department, and he proved to be the right man in the right place, and it was the unanimous expression of all exhibitors, that Mr. Shoemaker was just the man for that depart

With the large and varied premium list, it brought out a large exhibit of bees, honey and bee-keepers' supplies.

Mr. R. E. Taylor, of Lapeer, had on exhibition 4,317 lbs. of comb honey, besides bees, Given Foundation Press, machine for punching holes in frames for wiring ing samples of foundation, bees, bee hives, etc.

W. Z. Hutchinson, Rogersville, Mich. had 3,500 lbs. of comb honey, eight fu'll colonies of bees, including Italians, Cyprians, Syrians, Carniolans and Blacks, a large collection of honey bearing plants pressed and mounted, a large collection of bee literature, bee-keepers' supplies, etc. Elmer Hutchinson, (a brother of W. Z)

had four full colonies of bees, honey plants, extracted honey, etc. Dr. Besse, of Delaware, Ohio, fine collection of extracted honey, queens, nuclei of bees with queen, bee-keepers' imple-

ments, comb honey, etc. O. H. Townsden, Armada, Mich., beehive, two fine pyramids of extracted

Mr. Quick, Leoni, Mich., extracted honey in glass and tin packages, samples of comb foundation, bee-smokers, five cases of comb honey, and several other articles appertaining to bee culture.

E. Mason, Wagon Works, Ohio, foundation machine, and Given Press, samples

H. D. Cutting, Clinton, Mich., case of bee literature, samples of the different varieties of honey, bee hives, Langstroth straw hive sent by Mr. A. Hoke, Union City, Ind., (a new thing). Bee-feeders, queen-cages sent by Henry Alley, re ceived first premium, also first premium at Tri State Fair at Toledo, O.

C. M. Weed, Chicago, Ill., collection of honey bearing plants. C. K. Hubbard, La Grange, Ind., Hub-

bard's patent bee-hive, finer than silk, and could be placed in more positions than a Congressman on the witness stand. Last but not least came M. H. Hunt, Belle Branch, Mich., and from the extent of his exhibit he has been on a lively hunt all summer. He occupied the whole side of the building, 48 feet, with the largest and most interesting exhibit of this kind I ever saw. He and his friendly assistant Mr. Chas. Collings, were kept busy from early morn till the building closed at night, answering questions, and explaining the different articles in his exhibit. The first to attract your attention on entering, was the large monument of solid wax, about 200 lbs., with the name Huber on the base. It was secured by Prof. A. J. Cook, for the government to send to New Orleans. Next was the great pyramid of extracted honey, in every conceivable shape, in glass, tin, earthenware and paper all decorated with fancy labels, a large number of cases of comb honey, and a large collection of apiarian implements. Mr. Hunt received many premiums, his first premium on section box for comb honey, was well placed, also premium on comb foundation. Mr. Hunt has the science of making foundation well learned; his samples were the finest I ever saw made on a roller mill. It will be almost impossible to describe

the whole exhibition. Those who did not see it missed one of the leading features of the fair. The building was filled to overflowing, so much so, that one man had to have a place built outside the year, and one exhibitor has spoken for The market valuation of the contents

of the building was \$2,780 50. The number of exhibitors is increasing every year. One exhibitor from Ohio who had been to the Ohio State Fair at Columbus, also the Tri-State Fair at Toledo, then to the Michigan State Fair at Kalamazoo, said Michigan beat anything he ever saw in the way of an exhibition.

The system of expert judging was tried for the first time in this department and, as far as known, gave the best of satisfaction. Dr. A. B. Mason, of Wagon Works, Ohio, with his usual good nature, filled the bill to a dot. All the premiums offered in this department were taken, besides a few discretionary ones. Among the many visitors you could see the smiling face of Prof. A. J. Cook, and his cheering words of "grand! grand!' went to many hearts present. James Heddon, Thomas Bingham and daughter, Dr. Haskins, Dr. Southard, and many more of the old and new time bee keepers were present. It is hoped that at the next State Fair the building will be filled with bees and their products, and all the paraphernalia necessary to carry on one of the growing industries of America.

CLINTON, Sept. 27th, 1984.

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that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure everything, but the fact that on the purity and vitality of the blood depend the vigor and ealth of the whole system, and that disease of various kinds is often only the sign that nature is trying to remove the disturbing cause, we are naturally led to the conclusion hat a remedy that gives life and vigor to the blood, eradicates scrofula and other impurities from it, as Hood's SARSAPARILLA undoubtedly does, must be the means of preventing many diseases that would occur wetting many diseases that would been without its use; hence the field of its usefulness is quite an extended one, and we are warranted in recommending it for all derangements of the system which are caused by an unnatural state of the blood.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

DETROIT, TUESDAY, OCT. 6, 1884

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 631,959 bu. against 411,272 bu. the previous week and 276,364 bu. for corresponding week in 1883. Shipments for the week were 432,331 bu. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 580,698 bu., against 466,489 last week, and 363,784 bu the corresponding week in 1883. The visible supply of this grain on September 27 was 24,173,030 bu. against 22,312,654 the previous week, and 26,964,337 bu, at corresponding date in 1883. This shows an increase over the amount in sight the previous week of 1,860,386 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending September 27 were 1,123,511 bu., against 1,125,144 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 15,612,897 bu. against 11,-963,863 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883.

The features of the wheat market the past week were the large receipts and shipments, the slight fluctuations in values, and the growing feeling that present prices are below the normal range of values when the crops and requirements of the world are considered. That prices will advance in the face of the present enormous receipts, is not at all probable; but that values have not declined from the prices of a week ago, although receipts were the heaviest ever known in this market, shows that prices must have struck bed-rock, and that lessened arrivals would likely lead to an appreciation in values. The week closed with a rather weaker feeling, especially in No. 1 white. This market yesterday was rather weak and unsettled. White was the best sustained, red, for both spot and futures, was lower. Business was light, as usual on Monday, only 60,000 bu. of futures being sold. Spot was sold to the amount of 175 car-loads. Chicago was weak at the opening, but became firmer under favorable foreign advices. No. 2 red closed at 79½c and No. 3 do. at 68c per bu. Toledo was dull but firm at 77% per bu. for spot No. 2 red and October delivery.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of wheat from Sept. 20th

	No.1 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 3 red.
sep.20	. 80	 8234	75
6 22	7916	 821/4	75
" 23	. 80	 821/4	
** 24	. 80	 83%	
** 25	7914	 8234	
" 26	79%	 83%	
4 27	801/4	 85	
** 29	. 80	 85	761/2
* 30	801/4	 85	761/2
oct. 1	811/4	 861/2	78
" 2	811/2	 8516	7816
" 3		 851/4	78
4 4		 84%	78
" 6	80	 83%	77

Cash wheat has ruled steadier than fu tures, owing to the lack of any speculative feeling in the trade. The following statement shows the closing figures on No. 1 white each day of the past week for the various deals:

Tuesday		80 8116
Wednesday	THE SY	82 8314
Thursday		82 82%
Friday		80% 81%
Saturday		801/4 81
Monday		80 81
For No. 2 red	d closing prices	on futures
each day for th	o week were as	follows:

Sept. 861/4 861/4 851/4 851/4 831/4 Tuesuay Wedne-day Thursday Friday Saturday Monday The following statement shows the amount of wheat in sight at the dates given this season as compared with last

Visible supply in U. S. and Can. On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Cont. of Europe. Total, Sept. 13 and 15..... 41,628,654

The British trade papers are figuring up the cost of producing wheat in that country. Beerbohm's London Corn Circu-

lar says on this subject: "In East Lothian, with the present rent of land, it is impossible that any grain crops for the last six or seven years could have paid. A friend of mine sold barley yesterday at 30s per quarter. His returns were five quarters per acre, realiz-ing £7 10s an acre. His outlay was: rent, £5; labor, £2; seed, £2, manure £6; taxes, 10s, thus causing an outlay of £15 10s per acre to realize this year about the half. Ten years ago most of the farmers in this district had a large capital. This must be nearly exhausted now."

The London Times also gives an in stance of the same nature in which the loss to the farmer was equally as great. It

was as follows: "An English farmer in the neighborhood of Doncaster, Eng., contrasts the harvest of 1868 with that of 1884. In 1868 he grew 80 acres of wheat at 28 bushels per acre; price, 8s. 6d., £952; barley, 62 acres, at 32 bushels average yield; price, 5s. 6d., £545 12s. making a total of £1,497 12s. for the product of 142 acres of grain. In 1884 he has grown—wheat, 52 acres, 28 bush. average per acre; 4s. 9d., £345 16 Barley, 48 acres, average 24 bushels; price, 4s. 6d., £259 4s: Beans, 28 acres, photo, 48. Oct. 2209 48: Beans, 28 acres, at 32 bushels, price, 4s. 6d., £201 12s: Oats, 12 acres at 32 bushels, price, 2s. 6d., £48; making a total of £854 12s. for 140 acres of grain, showing a deficit in 1884 of £643. This farmer adds that the rent, after some fluctuations, is the same now as in 1868, but rates and taxes are £9 2s. 6d. more and labor bill £40 more, though the work answer to lay down permanent grass, and as seeds cannot remain down longer than two years, there is no resource left bus to grow grain—this year at a dead less, even with a good harvest."

The French farmers are in about the same fix as the British, and are very much dissatisfied with the outlook. One French writer says that "the losses of the farm ers of France on their grain crops of 1884 are upwards of a thousand milliards of

In the face of the extremely low prices prevailing, both French and English farmers are compelled by their necessities to market their wheat at once, and accept what they can get. This has a bad influence upon the trade, and keeps the markets in a state of weakness not called for by the general outlook; but despite this, a slight advance is noted on foreign wheat at Liverpool.

In this country farmers have sent in their wheat in large quantities, in many instances to realize money to meet their obligations. When this pressure is removed we look for a heavy falling off in receipts until prices become more satis-

The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-

Sept. 28.
per ceutal.
Flour, extra State.... 10s. 9 d.
Wheat, No. 1 white... 8s. 7 d.
do Spring No 2 old 7s. 3 d.
do do do new 6s. 6 d.
do Winter Western 6s. 8 d.

CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the

past week were 7,792 bu., against 19,997 bu. the previous week, and 41,525 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. Shipments were 11,602 bu. The visible supply in the country on Sept. 27, amounted to 6,796, 659 bu. against 5,448,938 bu. the previous week, and 14,066,269 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 1.347.721 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 207.017 bu., against 250,490 bu. the previous week, and for the past eight weeks 1,919,891 bu., against 8,-800,399 bu. for the corresponding period in 1883. The stocks now held in this city amount to 10,509 bu., against 23,718 bu last week, and 46,219 bu. at the corresponding date in 1883. The feature of interest in the corn market the past week was the closing out of the Chicago "corner" on Tuesday last, when No. 2 corn sold in that market at over 90c per bu. A good many settled, however, on the basis of 871c. The parties who engineered the "corner" are said to have cleared about two millions of dollars. The addition to the amount in sight has been caused by the high prices attracting every bushel of old corn that could be spared, and must leave the country about bare of supplies. Some corn reached Chicago that is said to have been grown fourteen years ago, and held ever since by the grower. The market has ruled quiet and steady, with the movement very light. No. 2 is quoted here at 54c per bu., new mixed at 53c, and rejected at 501@51c. The warm weather has enabled every bit of corn in the State to mature, and the crop turns out to be larger and better than the most sanguine anticipated six weeks ago. There is some fear that the warm, moist weather will cause it to sprout in the shock. At Chicago prices keep up remarkably well, and No. 2 is quoted at 581c per bu. In futures, October closed at 581@581, November at 53c, and the year at 43gc. It is rumored that October corn has also been "cornered," and the quotations for spot and deliveries for that month would seem to prove it. At Toledo the market is quiet with No. 2 spot at 56c. October delivery at same figures, and November at 481c per bu. The Liverpool market vesterday was quoted steady at 5s. 11d. per cental for new mixed, and 5s. 6d. for old do., the same figures as

nast week were 28,405 bu, against 22,838 pu. the previous week, and 70,270 bu. for the corresponding week in 1883. The shipments were 11, 057 bu. The visible supply of this grain on September 27 was 3,818,057 bu. against 5,792,838 bu, at the corresponding date in 1883. Stocks in this city on Mon day amounted to 37,995 bu., against 39, 250 bu. the previous week, and 168,131 bu. at the same date last year. The ex ports for Europe the past week were 14,524 bu., and for the last eight weeks were 259,870 bu., against 67,547 bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1883. The market has ruled very steady all week, with values at about the same range as last reported. No. 2 white are quoted at 301c, No. 2 mixed at 271c, and light mixed at 28½c per bu. The Chicago market is quoted steady, with spot No. 2 mixed at 261c. In futures October is quoted at 26tc, November at 26tc, and December at 27c. This grain is expected to advance by most dealers in the trade. At Toledo the market is firm at 26‡@27c for spot No. 2 mixed, 26%c for October delivery and 281c for November. At New York oats are firmer and more active. Quota tions there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 31c; No. 2 do., 32c; No. 1 do., 324c; No. 2 Chicago mixed, 331c; No. 3 white, 321c; No. do., 34c: No. 1 white, 39c: Western

reported a week ago on old, and 21c ad-

The receipts of oats in this market the

vance on New mixed.

white, 34@40c; State white, 34@384c. HOPS.

The eastern markets are quiet, with prices ruling about the same as a week ago. There are some reports that indi cate a little more inquiry on the part of brewers, and at 20c, the ruling price, buyers ought to be well satisfied. In this market Michigan hops are quoted at 16@ 18c, with New Yorks at 20@22c per lb. Very little doing, and market dull and unsettled. At New York hops are quoted lower than a week ago, with sales con fined to small lots. The Daily Bulletin of Saturday says:

"Small sales to brewers in lots of 10 to 40 bales cover pretty much all there is in the way of business here at the moment. Shippers look over samples and offer about 20c for moderate quantities of choice goods, but show no anxiety about market the past week were 72,911 boxes

was not so well done. His farm has a buying even at that rate. Dealers find against 80,149 boxes the previous week, thin limestone soil, on which it will not the country markets relatively higher and 71,537 boxes the corresponding week. the country markets relatively higher than this, and hold back pending some change more favorable for business. Interior holders seem to stop at 20c as a rule, but reports come from different sections of 18c. being accepted for fine goods.

Quotations in that market yesterday were as follows:

Nominal 18@ 22 There is nothing very favorable in the outlook for holders at present, but there s no one article which changes quicker than hops. To-day they are dull and weak, with buyers holding off. To-morrow they are active and buoyant, with buyers tumbling over each other in their anxiety to secure supplies.

The Waterville market is quoted by the Times as substantially unchanged, and that journal says:

"Orders at 18@191c it is impossible to fill, but 20c will buy considerable many growths, though our largest growers will not sell for that. There seems to be enough orders at 20c to keep up about all offered, which is unusually small, growers seemingly being content to sit sti and let buyers come to them. It is easie sit still buying at 20c than it was last week, that is the amount of change. Two or three hundred bales average to change hands faily at 20c as a basis. Seven pound tare s now more often given by growers. in all we should say the market was fairly firm at 20c. If shippers take hold it will keep it at 20c or send it up a trifle, according to the liveliness of demand. The brewers' trade alone will keep it steady for a time if growers remain as firm as now. As hops are baled up, the estimated shortage of 30 per cent in this State is fully confirmed.

The English markets are in about the same condition as our own, and growers are declining to sell at current values. It is said that prices now ruling in England are below the cost of production, and an advance in price is generally regarded as certain within a short time. It is reported that the Phil Best Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, well known in this city, have contracted for 1,500 bales at 20c, delivered in Milwaukee at convenience of seller during the season. The domestic receipts and exports and foreign imports of hops at New York compare as

1	Domestic receipts for the past week 1
1	For corresponding week in 1883 2
1	Since Sept. 1, 1884 4
1	For same time in 1883
1	Exports to Europe for the past week
ı	For corresponding week in 1883
Ì	Since Sept. 1, 1884
ł	For the same time in 1883
ì	Imports from Europe for past week
ı	For corresponding week in 1983
I	Since Sept. 1, 1884
١	For the same time in 1883

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The advance noted a week ago in our local butter market has been well maintained, and under light receipts of good table butter it rules firm at 23@25c per lb., the latter figures for a really fine article. The lower grades, however, are in large supply and with the strong competition they encounter from "substitutes" are weak and dull. Creamery commands 28 @30c. Dealers profess to believe that a drop in prices is certain, owing to the improvement in pastures from the late rains. But at this season of the year, when a hard frost may be looked for within twenty-four hours, it is not likely butter will show much weakness. At Chicago the market has not ruled so firm since the warm weather of the past few days set in Dealers do not like to carry much stock in such weather, and are buying more sparingly. Prices, however have been kept up to the range noted a week Quotations there are as fellows: Fancy creamery, 29@30c; fair to choice do. 24@28c; choice dairy, 22@23c; fair to good do, 16@20c; common grades, 13@15c; king stock, 8@9c. At New York the market is easier, owing to increased receipts, and with the exception of fancy stock the situation is more favorable to buyers. Western creamery of the finest description finds a ready market, but nerely good stock of all descriptions is hardly so firm as a week ago. State stock is quoted there as follows:

Creamery, prime 26 627 Creamery, fair to good 23 625 Creamery, ordinary 19 625 Half-firkin tubs, best 25 625 Half-firkin tubs, fair to good 22 625 Half-firkin tubs, ordinary 16 625 Welsh tubs, best 24 625 Welsh tubs, fair to good 18 625 Quotations on western stock in the market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice 23 625 Western do, good to prime 18 625 Western dairy, fine 18 625 Western dairy, fine 18 625	Creamery, choice	28	(C)ZE
Creamery, fair to good. 23 Creamery, ordinary. 19 Half-firkin tubs, best. 25 Half-firkin tubs, fair to good. 22 Welsh tubs, best. 24 Welsh tubs, fair to good. 18 Quotations on western stock in thmarket are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. 23 Western do, good to prime. 18 Western do, ordinary to fair. 15 Western dairy, fine. 18 Western dairy, good. 14 Western dairy, good. 14	Creamery, prime	26	@27
Creamery, ordinary. 19 62: Half-firkin tubs, best. 25 62: Half-firkin tubs, fair to good. 22 22: Half-firkin tubs, ordinary. 16 62: Welsh tubs, best. 24 62: Welsh tubs, fair to good. 18 62: Quotations on western stock in the market are as follows: in the market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. 23 82: Western do, good to prime. 18 62: Western dairy, fine. 18 62: Western dairy, good. 14 61:	Creamery, fair to good	23	@25
Half-firkin tubs, best	Creamery, ordinary	19	@21
Half-firkin tubs, fair to good. 22 22 72 Half-firkin tubs, ordinary. 16 62 Welsh tubs, best. 24 62 Welsh tubs, fair to good. 18 23 Quotations on western stock in the market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. 23 23 Western do, good to prime. 18 23 Western do, ordinary to fair. 15 61 Western dairy, fine. 18 62 Western dairy, good. 14 61	Half-firkin tubs, best	25	@26
Half-firkin tubs, ordinary	Half-firkin tubs, fair to good	22	@24
Welsh tubs, best			@20
Welsh tubs, fair to good 18 ©2 Quotations on western stock in th market are as follows: ** Western imitation creamery, choice 23 @2 Western do, good to prime 18 @2 Western do, ordinary to fair 15 @1 Western dairy, fine 18 @2 Western dairy, good 14 @1	Welsh tubs, best	24	@25
market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice. 23 @3: Western do, good to prime. 18 @3: Western do, ordinary to fair. 15 @17 Western dairy, fine. 18 @3: Western dairy, good. 14 @17	Welsh tubs, fair to good	18	@23
Western imitation creamery, choice. 23 32 Western do, good to prime. 18 32 Western do, ordinary to fair. 15 31 Western dairy, fine. 18 32 Western dairy, good. 14 31			
Western do, good to prime 18 62: Western do, ordinary to fair 15 61: Western dairy, fine 18 62: Western dairy, good 14 61:	Quotations on western stock	in	th
Western do, good to prime 18 @2: Western do, ordinary to fair 15 @15 Western dairy, fine 18 @29 Western dairy, good 14 @17		in	th
Western do, ordinary to fair	market are as follows:		
Western dairy, fine	market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice	23	024 022
Western dairy, good	market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime	23 18	@21
Western dairy, ordinary 12 @18	market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime Western do, ordinary to fair	23 18 15	@24 @22
	market are as follows: Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime Western do, ordinary to fair Western dairy, fine	23 18 15 18	@24 @22 @17

Creamery, fancy, pails, e.c

Western factory, best current make...
Western factory, fair to good......
Western factory, ordinary..... The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending Sept. 27 were 1,465,827 lbs., against 1,021,882 lbs.the previous week, and 784,404 lbs. two weeks previous. The exports for the correspondng week in 1883 were 1,159,534 lbs.

Cheese is in fair supply in this market and ranges from 111 @12c per lb. for fine full cream stock, and 101@11c for second quality. The offerings are sufficient to meet the demands of the trade, and the market rules steady. At Chicago the stock offering is more or less faulty owing to the effects of the warm, muggy weather, and such goods are weak, but where quality is all right values are even higher than a week ago. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cream cheddars, per lb., 111@12c; full flats, September make, 12@124c; choice skim med, 81@9c; common to fair skims, 5@7c; low grades, 1@3c; Young America, full cream, 121@13c. The New York market keeps up well, and good stock seems stronger than a week ago. Receipts are only fair, and as exporters are taking large amounts the outlook appears favorable for holders. Quotations there are as

follows: State factory, full cream fancy selected State fac'ry, full cream f'ncy for exp't State factory, fine, full cream. State factory, faulty, full cream. State factory, l'ht'sms, good to choice. State factory, skims, fair to good. Ohio flats, prime to choice... Ohio flats, fair to good..... Skims, Pennsylvania, prime..... Skims, Pennsylvania, fair to good...

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 56s. per cwt., an advance of 3s. from the figures reported one week ago. The receipts of cheese in the New York and 71,537 boxes the corresponding week in 1883. The exports from all American ports for the week ending Sept. 27-foot up 5,518,406 lbs., against 4,027,744 lbs. the previous week, and 3,801,408 two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 3,826,432 lbs.

WOOL.

With everything apparently in its favor, the wool market seems to drag along very slowly. It shows how deeply grounded is the lack of confidence in the future in business circles when woolen manufactur ers, with light stocks and the knowledge that they must secure supplies in the near future, are hanging off till the last moment and pursuing a hand-to-mouth policy when all classes of desirable wools are as low as they are to-day. It shows the blighting effect of politics upon business, and the risks that Americans must run who embark in any line of business that may be affected by legislation. It is a weak point in our system of government when questions of the deepest concern to the industrial an i producing interests of the country are left to be settled by partisan politicians rather than by a con gress of practical and impartial citizens, and in the interests of a party rather than those of the entire country. There is no doubt but that manufacturers and capitalists will not take any chances in the future of business until the country has settled by its vote as what the policy of the government for the next four years will be. The eastern wool markets are unusually quiet, and with a fine stock of all descriptions of wool to select from, buyers do not seem to care about purchasing. The sales in Boston the past week were 1,894,994 lbs. of domestic and 283,500 lbs. of foreign, against 2,492,712 lbs. of domestic and 77,000 lbs. of foreign the previous week, and 2,585,300 lbs of domestic and 148,000 lbs. of foreign the same week last year. The receipts for the week were 5,844 bales domestic and 2,721 bales foreign against 6,872 bales domestic and 392 bales foreign last week, and 10,460 bales domestic and 1,145 bales foreign for the corresponding week in 1883.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says of the market:

"The market is very quiet, and it is a marvel to some how prices have held up as well as they have. There is, as usual at this season, a very full stock of wool in the market with a wide range of selection. Manufacturers can buy any grade of wool they wish and at a very low price. The actual sales have been very light and probably will remain so until there is some radical change in the woolen business, woolens at present being very slow of sale. There has been more or less inquiry this week and there is an unusual number of sample bags sent out. The duliness has extended to all lines and is no longer monopolized by the lower grades. The auction sale of woolens and blankets in New York this week brought very low prices, ranging from 15 to 40

per cent. below agents' rates.
"Washed fleeces sell with tolerable steadiness. Ohio men are eagerly await ing the election and should it be favorable to their views there is some slight possi bility of a rise. Michigan fleeces show no sign of weakening and though some sales of X are reported at 29 and 29½c they were of defective lots or small lots to close account. Combing and delaine wools remain much the same. Manufacturers are ready to buy but cannot seem to meet dealers' views."

The sales of washed fleeces in that mar ket the past week comprised 40,000 lbs. Ohio XX and above at 36@361c; 35,000 lbs. Penn. XXX at 40c; 50,000 lbs. Ohio and Penn. XX at 35@36c; 40.800 lbs. Ohio XX at 34@35c; 10.000 lbs. Penn. XX at 35½c; 5,000 lbs. Ohio X and XX at 35c; 50, 000 lbs. Ohio and Penn. XX at 35@36c: 35c; 58,000 lbs. Michigan X at 30@31c; 4,000 lbs. Michigan X at 29@30c; 5,000 lbs. No. 1 Michigan at 33c; 4,000 lbs. low washed at 28c. The sales of combing and delaine fleeces comprised 25,000 lbs No. 1 combing at 36@37c; 1,000 lbs. No. 3 combing at 28c; 5,000 lbs. unwashed combing at 25c; 10,000 lbs. Indiana, one-quarter blood at 22½c; 8,000 lbs. Kentucky and Indiana unwashed at 181@20c; 93,936 lbs. fine delaine at 36@36½c; 2,900 lbs. heavy delaine at 291c. The sales of foreign comprised 194,000 lbs. Australian at 33@ 38c. and 14,500 lbs. New Zealand at 38c

The New York market is quoted quiet and dull, and the movement of the stock is very light. Medium fleeee is selling there at 34c, XX Ohio at 35@36c, good to fine territory at 17@22c, spring California at 18@221c, and fine spring Texas at 18@ 281c. The U.S. Economist thus moralizes over the outlook.

"Choice selections of domestic fleece are held firmly, but the mills using this sort of stock are well supplied at present and may be said to be out of the market for large lots. There is at least a disposi ion on the part of buyers not to cumber themselves until the result of the Presi dential election is ascertained and the finncial future becomes more clearly de-

"It is hard to account intelligently for the present pall which hangs over the trade. It is said to be caused by over production and a desire to realize on the part of producers at a low scale of prices, which admit of no adequate profits suffic ient to let our looms in full motion soon again, but while there is some truth this reasoning, it is very evident that the conomic caus ses which govern here are entirely overlooked."

In a recent circular the Coates Bros., of Philadelphia, say of the situation:

"Markets continue only moderately active. Manufacturers buy as they need supplies. Many woolen factories are are either closed, or running but part of their machinery, or on short time. The low prices, and slow sale for goods, and the continuance of the woolen auctions, have caused most manufacturers to decline to make goods unless on orders, as they have had a costly experience in manufacturing for a future market. Although the crops are generally good and there are other indications of prosperous times, vet low prices seem to discourage operators in-stead of showing them their opportunity, This want of confidence affects all branch es of business. Wool is not in large supply and competing foreign wool cannot be imported. Worsted verns be be imported. Worsted yarns have advanced in England, and most grades can be manufactured cheaper here. There is consequently an improved demand for staple wools, which has already taken most of the supply offered. Stocks of clothing and carpet wools are very moderate and some descriptions are sold up. Medium fleece is dullest, but at present asking prices holders are not pressing

THE FUTURE OF WHEAT

Messrs. Gillet & Hall, grain commission merchants of this city, send us a circular which they have just issued giving their ideas of the wheat market for the coming year. The figures given are conservative and well considered, and the deductions coincide with what we have said heretofore as to the future prospects of the market: "We find difficulty in making a satis

factory detailed estimate this year, owing to the conflicting reports so far received

from foreign sources. We can therefore only say, at present, that the best English

and French estimates compute their probable demands on us at from 150,000,000 bushels to 160,000,600 bushels during the crop year of 1884 to 1885, as against an export of about 107,000,000 bushels during the past year.
"The exports since July seem to justify these figures, but from our standpoint it seems doubtful whether the present export movement will continue as large through the latter half of the crop year. The estimate of our wheat crop at 500,000,000 bushels, as made by the Agricultural Bureau, is now generally regarded as approximately correct. Adding 35,000,000 bushels as a fair estimate for the visible and invisible supply in this country on July 1st, 1884, we have a total of 535,000,-000 bushels of wheat available for all purposes. We place requirements for seed at 55,000,000 bushels, and for home consumption (all other uses) 270,000,000 bushels—a total of 325,000,000 bushels, which, deducted from the total supply of 535,000,000 bushels, leaves 210,000,000 bushels for export and reserve supply to

go into next crop.
"That the amount consumed in various ways at home, this year, will largely in crease, is positively certain. from many localities indicate that farmers are feeding largely of the poorer grades wheat to their live stock, while high prices of meats and the depression in the labor market will tend to increase the consumption of flour as the cheapes "Our reserve supplies in July, 1883,

were estimated at 60,000,000 bushels Should we hold the same reserves in July, 1885, our exports will have amounted to about 150,000,000 bushels figured on by some of the best foreign authorities.

"To us it seems that farmers, dissatisfied with extreme low prices, will hold over a larger amount than ever before. Owing to the depression in trade they have so far sold freely, and may continue to do so during the ensuing month, but after the presidential election a consider able revival in business is confidently looked for. Millers and dealers will put away large stocks this fall, and, should money continue easy, speculation is likely to set in as the season advances. An unfavorable winter for the growing wheat would intensify this feeling during the spring months. It would seem, therefore, that our wheat exports for the en suing year have been somewhat overesti-mated, and that European buyers will not repent of late purchases. Unless prices advance materially, we think 140,-000,000 bushels likely to more than cover our exports from July, 1884, to 1885, and with increased consumption and a proba ble decreased production, we may not see prices for many years to come.

APPLE MAGGOT.

Codling Moth Eclipsed.

While at the State fair Mr. C. M Weed called my attention to the fact that fruit on exhibition was attacked by the apple maggot (Trypeta pomonella).

Since returning home I have found half-barrel of fall apples, procured from Shiawassee county, entirely ruined by this insect. I also hear that this maggot is quite common in apples about Lansing. HISTORY.

This insect has attacked the apples in New York and some of the New England States for years, and has been considered by many as the most grievous pest of the orchard. Last year I received this insect from Mr. Phœnix of Delavan, Wisconsin. 500 lbs. No. 1 Ohio at 34c, 50,000 lbs of X | The insect has been known to infest the at \$3@33½c; 32,000 lbs. of X and above at thornapple in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Two ranches, one in Queensland and the other Illinois for years, but until this fall I have not heard of its attacking our Michigan apples. Whether the eastern maggots have been imported here in fruit shipped west, or whether our native insects of this species have learned that apples are toothsome, it is hard to say. It is enough to know that it is here, and at work.

NATURAL HISTORY.

A two-winged fly lays many eggs on the apple in July. The little white footless maggots are pointed at the mouth end, and are possessed of little black freelymoveable hooks which are attached to a frame work just back of the head. This pointed black head and the absence of feet are enough to enable us to distin guish this insect from the codling moth larva. There are several, not one, as in the case of the old "apple worm," in a single fruit. I have taken twelve maggots from a single apple. These maggots eat through and through the apple and not just about the core, so the apple is not simply injured, it is ruined, unless, forsooth, it is thought well to make cider(?) of such fruit. The filthy tunnels and plump maggots make such apples most disgusting.

The maggots are about two-tenths of an inch long, and when full fed come forth from small circular holes. I have an apple that now, Sept. 30, shows six of thes The larvæ leave the apples in Septem-

ber and October, and go into the earth to pupate. The pupa resembles the larva except it is shorter, and not so pointed in front. The fly which comes forth in June is

black, with red head and legs. It is less than one half of an inch long. In form the fly resembles the house fly. The wings are light, crossed with dusky bars. These maggots do not attract attention

very much till in September, and so are much the most harmful in autumn fruit. They do work some, however, in winter fruit. In this respect-being for the most part confined to fall apples- and in this respect alone, they are less to be dreaded than the codling moth. As will be easily understood by the above, this insect is a terrible enemy, and we may well work to to stamp it out at the very outset. As the apples attacked become ripe

early and fall prematurely, we have but to keep sheep or hogs in the orchard to destroy them. This is the only remedy which can at present suggest. Of course apples containing these maggots, which are rathered for use, should be fed to hogs as oon as their condition is learned.

It is of the utmost importance that all

this "wormy"-we better say magotty fruit-should be treated so as to destroy the maggots. A. J. COOK.

THE GENESIS OF MOTHS.

That is What a Correspondent Asks For To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Who, among your men of science, can tell us the "rise and progress," the beginning and end, of these ever-present nocturnal pests, called moths, or millers; and why the Lord created them; and moreover, how it happened that Noah did not smuggle them out of the ark? Your inquirer has tried for years to find their starting point, how many metamorphoses they pass through, from the wicked ovum down to their last "materialization," and final destiny; as well as the successful means to fence them out. It was a failure. He has now come to the conclusion that they are a sort of "happenstance," an exception to all natural law, and come into being as they will it, to annoy poor, tired innocent mortals, who want to get good sleep. Pray give us their history and treatment in full? Sincerely,

MUIR, Mich. THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSI-

TION. Of Interest to the Fruit Growers of Michi-

gan.

Hon. T. T. Lyon, President of the State

Horticultural Society, has been charged by the State Commission with the duty of making a collection of fruit for the New Orleans Exposition, and as the time is short, he relies upon the horticulturists of the State to aid him in making such an exhibition of the fruits of Michigan as will reflect honor upon the State and its fruit-growers. Mr. Lyon will, within a few days, prepare a plan of operations which will be published in the FARMER.

Live Stock Convention.

The State Board of Agriculture of the State of Illinois has issued the following call for a live stock convention:

A convention of those interested in the breeding and management of the various classes of live stock in the United States will be held at Chicago, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 13 and 14, 1884, during the first week of the American Fat-Stock The attendance, character and results of the convention of like nature, held at Chicago at corresponding time last year, abundantly demonstrated the importance of such convention, and pecial fitness of the time and place as best meeting the convenience of the leading representatives of most classes of livetock breeders.

The present condition of the live-stock interests, especially the official declaration that contagious disease has made its appearance among the cattle of the western states, is proof of the need of such a con vention, so held as to give the best oppor-tunity for all classes interested to at-

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture, therefore issues this call and cordially in vites the hearty co-operation of Agricul-tural and Live Stock Associations throughout the country, delegates from which are urged to attend, and also all breeders, feeders and dealers of any class of live stock in any part of the coun-

Means for the prevention and extermination of contagious diseases and the legislation, National and State, effecting these objects, will be especially discussed; as well as the propriety of forming a pernament organization of the stock men of the country, which shall advance then common interest.

Stock Notes.

THE losses of sheep by drouth in Australia turn out to be even greater than first reported. n New South Wales, report losses of 45,000 and 85,000 respectively. The losses have had a strengthening effect on the values of wool in the English markets.

MR. JOHN McKAY, the well known breeder of Macomb County, has three fine young bulls one fit for service, the other two five and six months old, all sired by his Wild Eves bull. which he will sell at very reasonable prices. The cows from which they are bred are fine animals, and in color, style and quality they are not to beaten every day. His address is Romeo, Mich.

F. A. BRADEN, of Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., has sold from his herd of Shorthorns to L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, the yearling heifer Orsey out of Florry, tracing to imp. Victoria, and to E. C. Astly, of Grand Ledge, the yearling bull Duke of Burns, tracing to imp. Beatrice by his dam Maggie, and a very promising animal. Both were sired by his Lord Raspberry 2d 48633.

H. R. KINGMAN, of Battle Creek, has sold rom his Clover Lawn herd of Jerseys to G. B. Smith & Brother, of Eagle, Mich., the first prize State Fair heifer calf, dropped August 17th, got by Duke of Darlington (at the head of herd,) out of Silver Darling, the 2d prize cow at State Fair, with butter record of 17 ounds two ounces. This calf, when matured. should from her breeding prove a valuable addition to the herd of these young breede and if so the high price paid is small.

DURING the week of the Chicago Fat Stock how the following sales of cattle are to take place in that city: Herefords, Adams Earl, Nov. 13; George Leigh & Co., November 14; Homes & Vaughn, Nov. 27; Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Nov. 13; Galloways, R. B. Caruss, Nov. 13. Shorthorns, R. Haton & Son, November 14; I. Barr, & Son, Nov. 15; Thomas Hughes Nov. 17; T. W. Harvey, Nov. 18 and 19. Aberdeen Angus, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Nov. 18. Holsteins, Buchanan Bros., Nov. 19.

THE East India government, through its proper officers, realizing the importance of furnishing to the grain trade of the world reliable information and statistics relative to the wheat production and the trade of that country, are about to follow the example of the agricultural bureau of the United States and obtain and publish regular and early information relative to the harvest prospects of that country. The programme adopted follows closely the American system.

Southern Virginia is yet suffering many years, and reports of the tobacco, corn, potato and peanut crop are very gloomy. From the peanut counties it is learned that the crop this year will hardly be one-half the average. From tobacco from the severest drouth experienced in

counties the reports come of injury that will shorten the crop fully one-third. Much of that which will be saved will be injured by burning. The late corn is totally ruined, and the fodder of the early crop is one-half lost. The potato crop is short and inferior. Many small streams have ceased to flow, and in larger ones the water is almost unprecedentedly low.

A CORRESPONDENT at St. Johns, Clinton Co., inquires if we know anything of the firm of Gatton Bros. & Harrington, whole. sale grocers, Chicago, with branch at 96 Canal St., Grand Rapids. The firm claim to save farmers from 20 to 25c per cent if they buy direct from them. We have never heard of them before. That percentage is too much, as many staple ar. ticles are sold at a very light margin by all grocers. If they give 20 to 25 per cent off usual prices, they get it back in some way, or the firm would bankrupt in a month.

Wisconsin's tobacco crop will this year amount to 22,500,000 pounds, worth to the growers about \$2,000,000. Reliable estimates place the tobacco crop of Missouri at three times the product of last year, or about 20,000 hogsheads.

NEWS SUMMARY. Michigan.

Kalamazoo is entirely out of debt.

C. N. Bennett, Bronson, died last week from he effects of a kick by a cow.

The lumber shipments from the River exceed last year's by 23,000,000 feet. Prof. Steere, of Ann Arbor, this year raised 480 bushels of onions on one-half ground.

A. C. Wilbur, of Almina, had his arm so lacerated by a buzz saw, on the 2nd, that he died in a few hours.

The Saginaw County fair was a good show, but the unfortunate weather dampened the enthusiasm of visitors. Prof. D. F. Cornwell, of Albion, has instructed 40,000 pupils in penmanship within his 44 years of service.

Tecumseh Herald: The balance left in the reasury of the Society after the fair expenses are paid, will be about \$1,200. In a drunken row in a saloon in East Saginaw, Wm. McClintock was pounded to death by two men named Swett and Cowan.

The Livingston County fair, under new auspices, gave a good show, and the receipts were sufficient to cover all expenses. Bronson's losses by fire are to be immediately made good. Nine brick houses and sire stores are already in process of erection.

Thomas Roaks, brakeman on the D., G. H. M. road, lost a leg and had his arm crushed at Ionia last week, while he was coupling cars. Welsh, DeRoo & Co.'s flouring mill at Holland was damaged twenty thousand dollars worth by fire originating in a hot box, last

While Louis Payment, of Quincy, urning to his home one night last week, he was hot by unknown parties, the ball entering the ight breast.

Forty tons of celery were shipped from Kali-mazoo on Monday night of last week, nearly as much on Wednesday night, and 45 tons on Friday night. At Owosso an unknown man was found dr-

ng near the D., G. H. & M. railroad. His companion was arrested, but claims the man was killed by the cars. A meeting was held at Kalamazoo last week for the purpose of raising funds necessary to secure the Kalamazoo and Hastings railroad;

and \$7,200 subscribed. Thomas Markey, hostler in a Lansing livery table which burned last week, is insane over he loss of \$400, which he had in his trunk in

is room at the stable. Rev. Emery Curtis, husband of Mrs. Curtis, whose mysterious death at Lapeer several rear ago caused the famous Barnard-Curtis trial, died at Burns, last week.

Gen. Wm. A. Throop, of this city, shot himself with a revolver, on the 1st, in a fit of despondency induced by financial troubles. He died on the following day.

Last week E. N. Magerman, a butcher of Fort Gratiot, St. Clair County, accidentaly drove his horse and wagon off the dock into the river, and was drowned.

A vein of gas was struck while rilling a well on J. M. Wh Huron, which escapes with force sufficien run a 20-horse power engine.

Ozias Osborne, inmate of the Van Barm County Poorhouse, has just received \$3.55 back pension. He is helpless from chroniz rheumatism contracted during the war. Fred. Buchtenberg, employed at a hotel near East Saginaw, fell from the hay loft and broke several ribs, besides receiving internating international ribs, besides receiving ribs, besides ribs, ribs

An extremely sad accident occurred at the Lansing fair on the 1st. A young girl, Minde Leach, of Flushing, was caught in the shafting on the grounds, and almost instantly killed. Kalamazoo Gazette: W. W. Hill of Texss lrew to the mill a load of sorghum that male

36 gallons of molasses. This was a remarka

yield, as a load usually averages 12 gallons.

St. Clair Republican: The steamer Ward recently took 14,000 lbs. of fresh herring to Detroit, the entire amount being caught the afternoon of the day of shipment, and one-third at a single beau. third at a single haul. J. F. Rundel of Birmingham, captured remiums at the various fairs at which heer ibited his Shropshire and Hampshire Down heep. He also sold three hundred dollars

worth of stock. A twenty acre field of muck land in Pits-field, Washtenaw County, has been bought by a firm who will clean it up for a celery farm. The muck is from six to eight feet deep, and practicelly inperheurible. practically inexhaustible.

Lyons Herald: C. A. Searing attended the Lyons Herald: C. A. Searing attended the State Fair and returned jubilant over his success with his Chester White swine. He cleard \$10 above all expenses, besides taking orders for nearly \$150 worth of stock. C. L. Fuller, of Gaylord, County Treasure of Otsego Co., is short in his accounts about \$8,000. He has turned his property over whis bondsmen, and is endeavoring with their help, to straighten out matters. His property will be ample to offset his shortage.

Monroe Democrat: Henry Hoffman, of Frenchtown, shot Perry Berdue while the like ter was stealing grapes from his vineyard laid week. Berdue lies in a critical condition, and Hoffman has been arrested.

Sebewa has a women's society organized to help those who are overcrowded with work. When any one is to be helped, they put couple of sewing machines into a wagon, and the whole corps start out on their banerolent business.

Tecumseh News: A singular accident of cured to Mr. L. F. Wheeler. He was carring a glass pickle jar filled with alum water, when it broke in two, the lower part striking his foot, cutting through his shoe and to the bone of his foot, serving an artery.

James McGuire, of Lakeside, Berrien Co-will spend some time in jail for swinding a half witted man named Redmond, of Warss, Ind., out of his pension. McGuire obtained possession of Redmond's certificate, and drethe money regularly, using it for his own pur

C. B. Ford, the disbarred lawyer who was supposed to have been drowned at Monroe last winter, has been found living under an assumed name at Indianapolis. He was found through the steps which his wife had taken to collect a policy of \$3,000 in the Royal Arcanum.

The Bay City Tribune says the oldest inhabitant cannot remember a Bay County fair without rain. This year was no exception. The fair was an excellent one, there being over 1,500 entries. A sewing machine offered to the couple appearing on the grounds with the largest family, was captured by J. D. Young, of Frankenlust township, who showed fitteen children, the oldest 24, the youngest

Levi Barbour, in a letter to the Coldwater Son respecting the condition of the Branch County jail and poorhouse, in which he makes mention of the lack of accommodations for menting personal cleanliness, says: "It has mention of the lack of accommodators as securing personal cleanliness, says: "It has often occurred to me that it would be better to build a bath tub first, with provision for hot and cold water, and then if the appropriation would permit to build a poor-house in connection with it." There is not a single connection with it." There hath tub in the county-house.

Owosso Press: The various farm exhibits by Mrs. John S:ewart at the fair attracted great attention both from the fact that they were excellent and from being the products of women's farming. Last spring Mrs. Stewart purchased the "Bockee" farm which lies within is city limits. which she and her daughters purchased the "Bockee" farm which lies within the city limits, which she and her daughters have managed. They have raised over 1,000 bushels of oats; over 12 acres of corn, producing 12 varieties, of which nine were on exhibition: five acres of potatoes; six acres of bagas; and over an acre of beans. They have loaded and unloaded 69 loads of hay, mostly with their own hands; they have gone into the field daily to work and say they enjoy it. They had great pride in their fine exhibits of sheep, swine, etc. sheep, swine, etc.

General.

The public debt was reduced \$12,047,039 in Garret & Son, publish have failed for \$185,000. publishers of Philadelphia

The value of the b ewers' interests in New rk State alone is estimated at \$300,000,000 About 40,676 Indians quitted their tribes and became taxpayers within the ten years from 1870 to 1880.

B. F. Cobb, a business man of Lincoln, Web., has absconded with \$30,000 which did not belong to him.

The shops of the Queen & Crescent Railway destroyed by fire las The charcoal furnace of Whitaker's iron works of Principio, Del., burned last week, with 100,000 bushels of charcoal.

It is estimated that \$7,238,000 will be required to take care of Uncle Sam's Indian proteges for the next year.

Fire Marshal Kenyon, of Chicago, was thrown from his buggy while driving to a fire, in the 3d, and fatally injured.

H. McCallum & Co., carpet dealers of Pitts-burg, Pa., have failed for \$140,000. The firm was one of the oldest in the city. Twelve tenements at Braddock, Pa., were surned on the 3d, and the inmates left homeess. Loss \$30,000. One man was killed.

A son of O'Donovan Rossa, who is in Paris boasts that he brought with him 50,000 france with which to buy dynamite to be sent to Eng-

Franklin County, Pa., has a woman as deputy sheriff who recently brought two dangerous convicts to Philadelphia without assist-

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who was at Monroe der an as-vas found d taken to yal Arca-

Co.

A large boiler in a cotton mill at Fredericks A large conter in a cotton min at redericks-ourg, Texas, exploded last week, killing two nen, scalding several others, and demolishing

At Moundsville, W. Va., the office of the Herald, a Republican paper, was entered and the type pied and press broken. It is attributed to political malice. It is believed that striking coal miners along the Monongahela River will be obliged to accede to their employers' demands. They cannot hold out much longer.

At Paris, Mo., J. J. Hickman and family

while attempting to cross the river in a small boat, were caught by a flood, caused by a ris-ing storm, and all were drowned. By the premature explosion of a cannon at

Morrow, Ohio, which was to have been fired as a salute to Blaine, as he passed through the place, three men were fatally injured. The International Meridian Congress, representing nearly every civililized country of the globe, assembled at Washington last week. delegates, representing 23 nations, were

served as substitute for James G. Blaine, thinks he ought to have a pension. He was rounded during the war by the accidental lischarge of his own gun.

The bridge over the Susquehanna River at frenchtown, Md., sank on the 1st. Twenty men were working in the caisson, 67 feet under water, who were thus imprisoned. Air was numbed in and all were rescued.

The National Papermakers' Association has resolved to advance the price of writing paper from one to two cents per pound because of the increased price of rags, resulting from the der prohibiting their importation.

Hayes, Field & Co., wholesale shoe dealers of Philadelphia, have refused to sell to houses whose members are of the Hebrew faith. They give as a reason that they lose more than they make by dealing with Hebrews.

At Oskaloosa, Ia., while twenty miners were in a saloon one of them attempted to open what he thought a can of fruit. It was filled with powder, and an explosion followed, which billed one man and injured ten others. The saloon was blown to the s

oon was blown to atoms. Miss Clara Hutchinson, one of Boston's staid ughters, who has a fortune of \$150,000, oped recently with a young book-keeper of alden, who deserted a wife and child to go ith his latest charmer. Detectives discover

em at St. Louis last week, by means of seek presented at the St. Louis bank. Walter Marshall, doing business in Stratford Ont., has been detected smuggling wheat by means of a false invoice. His method was to duy 1,500 bushels of wheat in Michigan and out an invoice for 1.000 bushels. Thus defrauded both railway and custom house J.A. Hoag, of Farmington, W. T., owed Dillard Walker a small sum of money. Meet-ing Hoag on the 1st inst Walker shot him four times, then beat him over the head till he was deal. The murderer escaped, but will taste

The drummers are alleged to have held a convention at Louisville, Ky., last week, and somhated James Mulholland, of Kentucky, for President, and Z. T. Collier, of Ohbo, for Vice President. They figure on 5,000,000 votes, thus: There are 250,000 drummers, and each able to influence 20,000 votes.

aing justice if the posse in pursuit catch

The stamps sold during the fiscal year ended me 30, 1884, amounted to \$40,627,959 decrease of \$2,226,502; the revenues of the same period were \$42,584,860, decrease of \$2,242,613. The expenditures has fiscal year were \$21,200,263 in excess the expenditures of the preceding fiscal lear.

the night of the 1st a street car in Indianswas stopped by highwaymen who com-led the driver to give up his cash box. latter refused and the robber fired two one of which took effect in the stomach

lbert Mullman, an iron molder, who was only passenger on the car, killing him al tinstantly. John McCullough, the great tragedian, has

a compelled to cancel his enjoyments on compelled to cancel his enjoyments on count of failing health and physical inacity. He played Virginius at Chicago, i his audience, not comprehending the son of his erratic performance, hissed and red him. His managers have released him, it is hardly probable he will ever be in conton to appear upon the stage again.

A bloody riot occurred in the town of Salis, Mexico, last week The alcade, Jose Sans, became obnoxious to the citizens through
any acts of oppression, and they attacked the
all in which Santos was holding court. In the
stat which followed the mob overpowered the
allorities and killed Santos and the chief of
older. Ten men were killed and 25 wounded. the town is in the hands of the mob.

Lucius Phelps, of New York, has construct-an apparatus for telegraphing between a soring car and a station. By means of this mention it is expected that the car operator the train to the central office of the road any time, so that the vact resisting

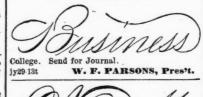


The above Scale, which will weigh from a quarter of an ounce to 240 lbs., will be sent to any address for \$5.00, and the "Farmer" sent one year also. You can have the scale sent to one address and the "Farmer" to another if desired. The "Farmer" is \$1.50 per year, making the scale cost you just \$3.50.



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Shorthorn Bulls For Sale.

Four Shorthorn bulls, one three years old and he balance fit for service in the spring, are offer-ed at reasonable prices. Pedigrees and particued at reasonable prices. lars promptly sent on application. Address of 6t JOSEPH SYKES, Muir, Mich.

the scheme called "The Atlantic and Pacific Tunnel Company," whose stockholders, it is alleged, he swindled out of a large sum in adwertising the concern. He is also charged with perjury in making answer in the suit of Thomas Moulton vs. M. M. Pomeroy et. al., which was brought to remove Pomeroy from the presidency of the company. "Brick" has just started a new paper in New York City.

A disease, said to be more fatal than the dreaded hog cholera, is prevalent among the swine of Washington Co., Md. No measures can be found to stay the plague. Some farmers have lost one hundred, and even more, fine porkers. The disease complained of was at first of very small proportions, but has been spread through the reprehensible custom of casting the dead carcasses into the rivers and creeks in the State as well as allowing them creeks in the State, as well as allowing them to fester on the surface of the ground until devoured by buzzards, a fruitful source of

Foreign.

The Belgium Government has raised the duies on sugar ten per cent.

China has declined American mediation with France, and is determined to have war. Spain is reported to be negotiating a loan of \$25,000,000 to replenish the Cuban treasury. A collision occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railroad, in India, and twenty persons were

A disastrous hurricane occurred in Iceland last month by which 79 fishing boats were lost and 32 disabled. The loss of life was very

A proposition to connect the Black Sea with the Baltic by means of a canal from the Dan-ube to the Oder River is being considered at Vienna and Berlin.

At St. Petersburg, last week, a river steamer took fire at the dock, broke loose, and floated out into the stream among the other shipping, setting it on fire. The water was covered with oil, which caught fire and resembled a sea of flame. It is estimated that a dozen persons were killed or injured, and the damage amounts to several million roubles.

A dispatch from Cairo says that owing to the distress throughout the country it is impossible to collect the taxes now due. The severe business reverses, and the losses to the Fellaheen, owing to the failure and poor quality of the crops, have made it the imperative duty of the government to grant a remission. duty of the government to grant a remission of taxes, in order to partly alleviate the suffer-ings of the people.

There are 31,769,308 sheep in Australia. This country is one of the greatest competi-tors with American wool of any country on the globe, and it is claimed that if there was not whe the train to the central office of the road any time, so that the exact position of every thin moving on the road can be seen on a half decade, as Australia would supply our every market. They cannot manufacture to the operators on the trains.

M. M. Pomeroy, better known as "Brick," the been indicted by a Colorado grand jury on the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is been indicted by a Colorado grand jury on the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is been indicted by a Colorado grand jury on the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is been indicted by a Colorado grand jury on the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is been indicted by a Colorado grand jury on the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the world of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world. There are only 3, which is the model of the whole world.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE PURE BRED LIVE TOCK ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron-Normal, Horses, English Draft Horses, Trotting-Bred Roadsters, Imported French Coachers, Cleveland Bays and Shetland Ponies, Holstein & Devon Cattle.

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HOLSTEINS OR DUTCH-FRIESIANS. At Living Rates



Afine selection comprising over 100 head of my own breeding, and from my importations of 1882 and 1883. A specialty of young pairs not related for foundation stock. I use both the "Holstein" and "Datch Friesian" Herd-Book registries, so that buyers can get the registry preferred by them. A fine lot of yearling heifers and two-year-olds bred to my prize imported bulls "Jonge Carre" and "Prince Midlum" due to calve in January, February, March, April and May, 1885. These bulls are unexcelled, their appearance indicates it, their get proves it.

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Proter, Case Co., contains over 100 head of Pure-bred Poland China swine; blood of the Butlers, Corwins, Sambos, and U. S. 195 stock, all re-corded or eligible to registry in Obilo Poland China Record. Parties desiring stock can be supplied at resmonable rates. Call on or address GIDEON HEBRON, Box 300, CONSTANTINE, St. Jo. Co., Mich.

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Iron grey stallion, seven years old, 15% hands high, weighs about 1.050 lbs; sired by Louis Napoleon. Is a green horse, but shows good action has sired some first-class colts. Address f19- M. L. WRIGHT, Owosso, Mich.

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D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Young stoc sale at reasonable prices. United my15-8m A E. ANDREWS, Maple Valley Stock Farm

A Williamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns of good families. Als gent for the Celebrated Champion Creamer.

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H & H, G. HOLT, Thorneapple Stock Farm Cascade, Kent Co.: breeders of the

Cascade, Kent Co.; breeders of thoroughbre shorthorns and pure Suffolk swine; young stock or sale; correspondence invited. M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm Lima, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthor Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale.

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N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for pal-1y*

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Correspondence solicited.
ja15-1y

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ton, Oakland Co., breeder of Dutch Friesians a imported stock. Herd Books on hand and

HAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfield Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Holstein Cattle and Merino Sheep. a221

E. PHILLIPS, Bay City, breeder and importer of Dutch-Friesian Cattle. Correspondence solucited. Intending purchasers invited to

call and inspect stock. M. STERLING, Monroe, breeder of pur Dutch-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor spondence and personal inspection solicited.

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DOWLEY & PHILLIPS, Orchard Side Herd, breeders of thoroughbred registered Herd, breeders of thoroughbred registere
Dutch Friesian cattle P. O. address eithe
Utica or Mt. Clemens, Macomb Co. Mich. my2

R. G. WASHBURN, Litchfield, Hillsdale Co., breeder of and dealer in thoroughbred and mported Holstein Cattle. First-class stock for sale W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed er of thoroughbred Holstein Cattle, Stockarm, three miles south.

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W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, ½ mile east of village.

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Sharon, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Mich. and
vermont registered Merino sheep, Jersey cattle,
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Plymouth Rock chicks. Stock for sale.

ap15-13 B. & H. L. SEARS, Ann Arbor, Wash-tenaw County, preeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. ap27-1y

DICKEY BROS. & SHULTZ, Coldwater, breeders of Registered Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited 131-17 E A. DALEY, Pine Creek, Calhoun Co., breed er of thoroughbred Merino Sheep; registered in Vermont and Michigan registers. Stock for sale BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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MES W. Editor Co., breeder and dealer in Sureks, Clintor Co., breeder and dealer in Edited and grade sheep; ewes and rams aug12-6m C. THOMPSON, Romeo, Macomb County, breeder of Thoroughbred Registered Merine Sheep; also Poland-China Hogs. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Ohio Breeders.



Poetry

PLUCK AND PRAYER.

There wa'n't any use o'fretting, An' I told Obadiah so, For if we couldn't hold on to things. We'd just got to let 'em go. There were lots of folks that'd suffer Along with the rest of us. An' it didn't seem to be worth our while To make such a dreffle fuss.

To be sure the barn was most empty, An' corn an' pertaters scarce An' not much of anything plenty and cheap . But water-an' apple sa But ther -as I told Obadiah-It wa'n't any use to groan, For flesh an' blood couldn't stan' it; an' he

Was nothing but skin an' bone. But, laws! if you'd only heerd him, At any hour of the night. A-prayin' out in that closet there, Twould have set you crazy quite. I patched the knees of those trousers

With cloth that was noways thin,

But it seemed as if the pieces wore out

As fast as I'd set 'em in To me be said mighty little Of the thorny way we trod, But at least a dozen times a day He talked it over with God. Down on his knees in that closet The most of his time was passed For Obadiah knew how to pray Much better than how to fast

But I am that way contrairy That ef things don't go jest right, I feel like rollin' my sleeves up high An' gettin' ready to fight. An' the giants I slew that winter I ain't goin' to talk about; an' I didn't even complain to God,

Though I think that He found it out. With the point of a cambric needle I dray the wolf from the door, Por I knew that we needn' starve to death Or be lazy because we were poor. An' Obadiah he wondered, And kent me natching his knees. An' thought it strange how the meal held on

An' stranger we didn't freeze. But I said to myself in whispers: God knows where His gift descends; An' 'tist't always that faith gits down As fur as the finger ends."

An' I wouldn't have no one recken

My Obadiah a shirk, For some, you know, have the gift to pray, And others the gift to work. -Harper's Weekly

THE FALLOW FIELD

The days were bright, and the year was young, As the warm sun climbed the sky; and a thousand flowers their censers swung And the larks were singing high.

For an angel swept on silent wing To the grave where the dead earth lay; And the Easter dawned as the angel Spring Relled the rugged stone away.

Then the fields grew green with springing com And some with flowers were bright; And each day came with an earlier dawn And a fuller, sweeter light.

So the year grew older noon by noon, Till the reapers came one day, And in the light of a harvest moon They bore the sheaves away.

But one field lay from the rest apart. All silent, lone and dead : And the rude share ribbed its quivering hear Till all its life had fled. And never a blade, and never a flower

On its silent ridges stirred; The sunstine called, and the It answered never a word. It seemed as if some curse of ill

Were brooding in the air, Yet the fallow field did the Master's will Though never a blade it bare;

Whr it turned its furrowed face to heaven. Catching the light and rain: It was keeping its Sabbath-one in seven-That it might grow rich again.

Reaping a golden spoil; And it learned in its ever-brightening noon That rest for God was toil



THE HUNDREDTH MAN.

"Now, see here, my friend," said John Proctor, his honest eyes looking gravely isto the tramp's face, as he balanced dime on the tip of his finger, "I'm not going to read you a homily on the subject of labor, but I want to present for your consideration a little matter of statistics. You know, as well as I, that the territory is swarming with men of your class. No less than six, begging for money, have stopped me on the street to day; while down there at the yard "-indicating with his hand a row of tall lumber piles sur rounding a small building in the distance -"we haven't had three applications for work in a month."

"Try me."

"Do you imagine you would work if experience with fellows of your sort. You have such remarkable appetites." He addressed him generically, as the representative of a race. "You work half an hour, then come around with the plea that you can't work on an empty stomach draw an advance of half a dollar on your wages, and that is the last we ever see of

The man retorted so sharply, that one could almost have fancied the poor remnant of spirit still abiding in him, stirred him to something resembling wrath.

'That's always the way," he muttered. "Say we won't work; then won't give us a show. I know we're a pretty low-down lot, but some of us start out square enough. If a man once gets down, there is no getting up again."

There was something almost pathetic in his very sullenness, as he shuffled away, his rags flapping in the strong breeze, and ill-mated shoes clattering an accom. paniment to his gait.

"Come back here, will you?" John Proctor's voice was stern and decisive. . The tramp halted, hesitated, looked away, then shuffled back again. "Come down to the yard this after-

acon, and I'll give you a job. But take this half-dollar and get filled up first." He had exchanged the dime for a larger oin, and held it in his outstretched hand

The man did not immediately extend his hand to take it. In the moment or two that elapsed, the young lumberman thought he detected a trace of something allied to resentful pride in his bearing. he chanced to glance toward the window, editors (for the least of New Mexico . His voice seemed to fail from weakness.

But the illusion vanished as a grimy hand and encountered the hungry eyes of the fellow disappeared without even troubling himself to make any formal expres sion of his gratitude.

John Proctor looked after him with quizzical smile. Five minutes later he a drunken crowd of loafers in the saloon around the corner. To be sure it would morning. help to advance a certain Quixotic reputation which had attached itself to him since his first advent in this little New Mexican town. But he steadily adhered to his

Arrived at the park, a strip of land run ning through the heart of the place, the title to which was in dispute between the railroad company, a handful of determined squatters and the government, John brought down the wire fence this noon with one vigorous kick. Kicking down this wire fence was one of the legitimate pastimes of the inhabitants, who could not afford to make a detour of a mile or more to reach their places of business, nor yet hazard garments by scaling it. These encroachments on the part of the citizens had once been resisted with warlike demonstrations; but now, as patient looking, round-shouldered little man advanced, trundling a wheel barrow laden with a huge coil of barb wire, and, politely greeting the trespasser, set about repairing the fence. Parsons was in the employ of the road, and scrupulously obeyed his instructions, but a gleam of humor in his eye told that he sympathized with the transgressors.

As John Proctor took his way down through the park in the direction of his office he seemed to throw off the unpleas ant reflections which had been annoying him, with one shrug of his powerful shoulders. The young man's eyes fell cheerily upon the somewhat incongruous array of buildings that constituted the town. He gloried in the homely little edifices, squatting over the ground in various directions. Had not every foot of lumber been supplied from his own lumber yard? And did not this avalanche of trade mean-Annie? Nothing could be mean, or poor, which brought these weary years of waiting to an end. He was a practical man, little given to enthusiasm of any sort, but for her sake he looked with glowing vision upon the turreted mountain tops in the distance, with their purple shadows and golden lights. How she would rejoice over them, that quie little denizen of western prairies, who had lived among the monotonous levels of Central Illinois all her life!

The thought lent cheerful energy to his voice, as he entered the vard and gave some directions to Maxon, his hard worked book keeper and general factotum Proctor was deeply engrossed in making out an order for several car loads of finishing lumber, when a shadow darken ed the door, and the tramp stood before him. He could not repress an exclamation of surprise. The vagabond observed it, and his face lowered as he asserted himself deflantly.

"Yes, I've come!" he said. "What are you going to give me to do?"

John Proctor put on his hat, and went with him into the yard, where an empty car was waiting to be filled on an order from a neighboring town. He showed the man a small slip of paper tacked on tongues toward him. Suddenly the wall the end, and was about to explain where he would find the material designated. when the fellow threw off his coat and deftly attacked a pile of scantling, which happened to be the first item that was on

"Hulloa!" said Proctor, gazing at him in surprise. "You seem to know something about this business,"

"A little," returned the man, shortly The young lumberman took his way back to the office. A little later the ruddy visage of Maxon looked in at the door.

as he returned from dinner. "Oh, by the way, Maxon, I have a new man at work out in the yard. You might

keep an eve on him." "Now. Mr. Proctor!" exclaimed Maxon. in hopeless protest. "Is it another of

them fellows?" "Well, you see, he declared he was willing to work, and it seems only fair to give a man a chance."

The broad-shouldered young proprietor was avowedly on the defensive.

"So far as I am concerned, of course it's nothing to me," observed Maxon, deiectly. "But it puts me out to have you made a laughing stock all over town. It's yon had the chance? I have had a little a shame-well, it's no use talking. Yes, you may depend upon me to keep an eye on him, sir! Those fellows will bear watching! I say, though, Mr. Proctor, haven't you got mighty close up to that hundred?"

> Half an hour later Maxon looked in again, his face lit up with a mischievous smile

"Don't you want to take a look at you new hand, now, Mr. Proctor? He's just like the rest of them; sitting on a lumber pile, all doubled up with a pain in-"

A flying Spanish conversation-book checked further intelligence, and Maxon dodged around the corner to escape other missiles. At six o'clock, when the hands came up to receive pay for their day's labor. John Proctor saw his protege stand ing off a little distance. The man made no demand for wages, and his employer took no notice of him. As the man filed out, the express agent of the Plumbage City train, a personal friend of Proctor's came running into the office with a pack

age in his hand "Here, Proctor, run them over quickly and sign this receipt. It's the \$3,000 from Jaurez & Signor. I haven't a moment to

The lumberman hastily counted the notes, signed the name to the receipt in a bold, dashing hand, and the agent hurried

Left alone, Procter drew from his pocket a long, Russia leather pocket book, and laid the notes carefully inside. As he thrust this into his breast pocket,

closed greedily upon the silver, and the tramp, following his movements from without. As the man saw that he was detected, he paused, scemeu about to speak, then changed his mind, and sauntered away, carelessly. A vague anxiety assailed John Proctor. It was long after knew his own name would be the toast of banking hours; there was no help for it; he must be custodian of his treasure until

He sat up late that night. The payment of this sum was all that was necessary to make the trip a definite and tangible matter. There was a pile of correspondcreed: Granted that ninety-nine out of a ence to be turned off, and a letter to be hundred of this population were thieves dispatched to that little woman in Illinois. and mendicants, he was wont to say he telling her to discharge her music-pupils preferred to be victimized by the ninety and make ready for his coming. When and nine, rather than miss that hundredth he had finished his letters, he sat quietly for a while in his big arm-chair. It was very late when he rose, and, locking doors and windows, proceeded to the little inner room, where he slept. He drew off his coat, and, folding it carefully, placed it beneath his pillow. Then he examined the barrels of an English bull-dog pistol, which hung upon a hook beside his bed. Reassured by this precaution, he sank in to a heavy sleep.

Several hours before, a man had crawled upon a low pile of planks, flanked by two others of towering height. As he stretched himself at full length, with a bundle of shakes for a pillow, he philosophically reflected that such a bed was not Proctor stepped through the gap, a to be despised. He was not ill qualified te judge, for his experience had been wide and diversified, and he had learned to weigh the most delicate points of variance with the fine discrimination of a connoisseur.

He had once traveled half way across the continent without once knowing the shelter of a civilized roof. He had tented beneath the fragrant shades of orange groves, in Southern California, and in waving fields of golden grain, some terrible July nights on the Colorado desert where the mercury marks 110 degrees a midnight, parching for water, and choking with the hot dust of the arid waste, waking at daylight to find the delusive mirage mocking him in the distance. He had sunk down exhausted on the barren plains of Arizona, and roused to find himself stabbed in a thousand places by the cactus-needles, cast upon him by the malicious breeze; ever lured on by a sweet face of a child who had smiled farewell through a mist of tears.

The quiet of the place, the gently stir ring air, odorous with the fragrance of the pine woods, and the sleepy twinkle of the stars overhead, and the weariness of muscles unaccustomed to labor, soon lulled him into slumber.

A little later, two glowing sparks of fire seemed to glide down the railroad track, steal around the office and disappear within the long drying-shed at its rear. During their progress these sparks of fire ccasionally described magnificent curves in the air, in the accentuation of certain rythmical utterances in the corrupted Spanish of the Mexican tongue. The lowest Mexican peon, who all his life goes half-clothed, half-fed, and unsheltered, handles his cigar or cigarette, with the fine pomposity and careless grace of the proudest hidalgo.

John Proctor awake that night to find himself assailed by a foe mightier than his feeble imagination had pictured. He tried to rise but found himself unable to move, oppressed by a terrible sense of suffocation from dense volumes of smoke which filled the air, through which vast sheets of flame darted their forked of flame and smoke was parted, and the face of the tramp bent over him. He was roughly shaken, pulled off the bed, half dragged, half carried through the little private office and into the larger room beyond, where the fire had begun its work of devastation. Then voice and memory came back, and he shouted: "My notes In my coat pocket-under the pillow-let me go!"

For answer he was violently propelled forward into the arms of some men, eargerly crowding through the flaming door-way. He struggled to free himself from their vise like grasp. He fought with them, cursed them, and finally broke down and cred like a child. Maxon's

fierce tones recalled him to himself. "Why, man, do you think we would let you go into that flery furnace again? See! There goes the roof now."

With a gently waving motion, the root seemed to slowly vibrate to and fro, then sank down with a sudden crash, and a flying column of sparks celebrated its downfall.

With half-dazed senses John Procto stared about him, and his gaze wandered to the sky above, where an angry, crimson glow had blotted out the stars and rested on the distant mountain chains, weirdly reflecting from their seamed fronts and craggy peaks the glare of the unrighteous flames. Would she admire then

Surely it was a spectacle to enchant the eye of unprejudiced spectators, whose whole possessions were not being sacrificed to the effect. He turned to the scene before him. There was still something to be done. The cream of the stock had been destroyed, but unless some piles of lumber to the right of the building were speedily removed, the fire would communicate with the whole outside tock, stretched for several hundred yards along the railroad track. He turned to the crowd of men who stood there, in active, gazing upon the scene:

"Come on and help us save the lum

A couple of dozen of men came promptly forward. The lumberman saw, to his surprise, that the volunteers were almost exclusively composed of the so-called professional men of the town. The local officials of the railroad, a well-dressed se of fellows, commonly viewed with contemptuous eyes by the hard-working portion of the population, presented themselves to a man. The tall form of Judge Cheeseman, a stiff and somewhat aristocratic legal luminary, loomed up in their midst. A quiet-looking little real-estate lumber. But when my wife died I struck da, or to Perceval Lowell, General Passenagent leaped upon a pile of shingles and off out west. It's been hard luck ever began to fling the bunches down to a since-and my little girl-back there with German chemist below. The two rival her grandparents"-

villages usually boasts its miniature newsnanerdom), who had exchanged shots on Gold Avenue the previous day, glared cordially at each other along the lengths of timbers they undertook to transport to a place of safety. The laboring population offered scarcely a representative save in the person of a few contractors and mechanics, who had learned to know and like the pleasant young lumberman.

The men worked like heroes. Their energy never waned until a faint light in in the east began to rival the red glare which the flames, through the medium of the high, rare atmosphere, cast ever the desert-plains for miles around, and every piece of lumber was removed to a safe distance.

Worn and wearied, John Proctor sa down to rest upon the wheel of his own copying press. A gradual change had taken place in the ranks of the loungers Many of the spectators of the night had gone home to refresh themselves with nap, and the remainder were re-inforced by a straggling corps of men who had slept through all the turmoil and excitement. One of these, a stout fellow with a big diamond blazing in his shirt bosom and a mimic beer-bottle suspended from his massive watch chain, was recounting his experience, as all people revel in detailing their individual impressions on th occasion of a fire.

"You see I was sleeping like a log when Lizzie caught hold of my shoulder and she says: 'Bob, Bob, wake up, I tell you. The sky is all afire, and there must be an eclipse! I reached up to see if my pocket-book was safe "--

The words brought back to John Proctor a sense of the loss he had sustain ed. At that moment Maxon s'rolled up flushed with exertion. He had just ad ministered a sound kicking to a couple of young Mexicans, whom he had detected making off with a keg of building hard

"Maxon," he said, abruptly, "did that fellow who got me out last night come out safely himself?"

"Now I think of it," returned Maxon he went back a minute; but he got out all right-just as the roof fell in. I thought at the moment a piece of falling timber hit him, but he scrambled off fast enough.

A dread suspicion assailed John Proc tor's honest heart, but he repelled i sturdily. Yet all day long, as he wander ed dreamily about, answering a thousand idle questions, or fishing from the ruins various mementos of the wreck, there would constantly intrude upon him the memory of two greedy, devouring eyes, peering through a window, a strange retreat into a burning building, and disappearance into the shadows. When night came, it was necessary for some one to stay and guard the ruins, for if the wind should rise, some smouldering piles of lumber might be fanned into a blaze, and the remainder of the stock swept away Maxon, wearied and hollow-eyed, offered his services.

"Not a bit of it, Maxon. Go home to your wife and babies. I have engaged a

Proctor did not add that the watchmar he had engaged was no other than him self, but when the rest had gone home, he remained there alone. Separated as i was from the rest of the town, by night it was a dreary solitude. A fiery spark, miles away over the level plain, developed into the headlight of the locomotive of the evening train, which thundered past on its way to the depot below. The moon came up and threw into weird relief the to Paris. Packing up a few necessaries

John Proctor, who had been slowly pacing to and fro, sat down upon a bunch of shingles and buried his face in his hands. He knew, what not even Maxon had guessed, that this disaster had wrought his irreparable ruin. It would require every cent of his insurance money to settle his outstanding liabilities, for he had done business on the rushing western plan, and had carried a stock out of all proportion to his capital. If he could only have saved that \$3,000, or if he had not been so ambitious. Annie had been ready-poor little girl. She had even proposed bringing her piano to this raw southern town, and ekeing out their income with the result of their own labors. On one point he was resolved. Whenever he got square with the world again, he would put his pride in his pocket, and humbly presenting himself before the little woman, ask her to share his fortunes. for better or worse. O, God! how long. would it be? A sharp groan escaped his

Suddenly he arose and stood erect. His quick ear had caught the sound of some heavy body slowly moving over the ground.

"Who is there?"

"Only me. Is that you, boss?"

John Proctor bent forward and perceived a man slowly crawling along in the shadow of a pile of joists. As the figure emerged into the moonlight, he saw that the fellow dragged one leg helplessly after him. His suspicions melted away beneath his natural warmth of heart.

"Are you hurt?" "Only a falling timber, boss, but the fire got into my eyes, and I can't see very well.

He had drawn himself to Proctor's fee and stopped, turning a little upon his side, his head propped up with his hand.

"You see, when I came through the door something fell against me, and no seeing you, and not being able to get about very well, there were so many of them cussed Mexican thieves about, I was afraid they might make off with this "holding out a flat leather-book which John Proctor seized with a glad exclamation. The man went on talking in an ab sent way.

"I wouldn't have liked to have you think ill of me. You've the first man who gave me a chance since I got down. I wasn't always a loafer, sir. You spoke of ment and device can make it. Tickets my knowing something about the busi ness, and to be sure I ought, if fifteen years as a 'sorter' in the Wisconsin lum ber regions can teach a man anything of

"What have you eaten to day?" asked the other, sharply. The man answered reluctantly and al-

most in a tone of apology. "You see, sir-down there among the lumber piles-how could I?" John Proctor was a man given more to

action than speech. He addressed the man now in clear decided tones. "Do you think you could hold on to my back while I carried you down to the

hotel?" "Why sir! It wouldn't be fit." "Shut up! Put your arms around my neck."

The office and bar-room of the hotel, a pretentious edifice of Eastlake architecture, held its usual quota of respectable loafers, when John Proctor entered with the uncouth figure on his back. A gurgle of laughter ran through the crowd. The majority fancied the young lumberman's brain had been turned by his recent losses and that his dementia had taken the form of a violent development of the weakness with which he had hitherto been accredited. The laughter suddenly ceased when the young man went straight to the clerk, saying, in clear, ringing

"Give me the best room you have. This man, who saved my life last night, is badly hurt. Some of you," turning to the idlers, "go at once for the surgeon of the that I was by no means surprised when Atchison road."

A dozen men sprang forward to relieve him of his burden, to help him carry the poor fellow to a comfortable room, where he was gently laid upon the bed. The sufferer received these attentions in silence. His dim eyes stared increduously about the room, and into the kindly faces bending over him. That anything like this should happen to him. How long would it last? Would they let him have one good night's rest before turning him out again? When once more on the desolate plain, wandering through sigebrush, mesquite and soap weed, it would seem like some strange dream. But what was this? The stalwart young lumberman speaking to the doctor: "And mind, McLean, do your best. I

owe him more than I can tell you. Put him in good trim to take the foremanship of my yard when I get stocked up." This silly old vagrant buried his face in the pillow and went.

How Henry M. Stanley Became the Chief of Living Explorers.

It is when relating some anecdote or adventure from his plentiful storehouse that Mr. Stapley's face lightens up, and he permits himself to be even enthusiastic. As one might expect from a man who has lived so many years among native tribes, he has a remarkable facility in the use of gesture, which makes him an admirable raconteur. Languages come easily to him. Heaven only knows how many he speaks! It is very pleasant to hear Mr. Stanley talk of his early days, when he had his hands full of journalistic work. He was early inured to hardships and bloodshed in the civil war and in many a skirmish with the Indians. There was a fierce competition among the correspondents attached to the different armies, and the best man rose to the top. A record of each man's correspondence was carefully kept, and he was judged accordingly.

So Mr. Stanley's promptitude and alertness to seize every chance constantly stood him in good stead until one day, while acting as correspondent in Madrid, he received a telegram summoning him took the first train. arrived in Paris at midnight, drove to the Grand Hotel, went up to Mr. Gordon Bennett's bedroom and aroused that famous newspaper proprietor from his first sleep. "Here I am. What is it you wish of me?" And it was then that the Livingston expedition was decided upon in a brief conversation. "Some people say that Livingston is dead, some say he is alive. What do you say to going to look for him?" "Am I quite sure that I understand

you? Do you mean me to go to the heart of Africa, and organize an expedition, and have you reckoned the cost?" "Cer-"Then I accept the commistainly." "When will you start?" "To sion." morrow morning; there is nothing to keep me in Paris." Then as Mr. Stanley rose to say good-bye, Mr. Gordon Bennett re membered a dozen other little things which might be done first, such as the opening of the Suez Canal, a visit to Moscow and Constantinople, a trip to Persia, an inspection of some excavations at Jerusalem, and so on. So Mr. Stanley departed with this appalling series of commissions to fulfil. "There is a beautiful saying in the Old Testament which I have always kept before me, 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.' From the time when I was a reporter on the New York press to the present day, I have done what I have set myself to do with a will."

The Greatest Through Car Line of the World.

The Burlington Route (C., B. &. Q. R. R.), runs through trains over its own tracks, daily, between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Dubuque, Chicago and Sioux City, Chicago and Topeka, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, Peoria and St. Louis, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, and Kansas City and Denver. Direct connection made at each of its several western termini for San Francisco, Portland, City of Mexico, and all points in the great States and Territories west of Chicago. Its roadbed, consisting of 5,000 miles of steel track, together with its unparalleled equipment, is as perfect as the adoption of every modern improveand rates via, or general information regarding, the Burlington Route can be had upon application to any railroad or steamship agent in the United States or Canager Agent, Chicago.

Catarrh in the heed is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 Doses One Dollar.

PETER MACKEY AND HIS THREE LOVES.

Though I am an old maid, I take much interest in other people's love affairs. My friends know and humor this little weakness, and consequently in the course of 20 years or so I have collected a large number of love stories. They are of all kinds-sad, joyfully touching, absurd, sentimental, or eccentric. But perhaps the oddest of them all is the one I am about to relate.

The reason which decided me to spend a twelvemonth in a certain little Aberdeenshire village, unknown to human ken, need not be entered into here. I had a cottage to myself, and one maid from the other three ladies. The situaservant, by name Mary Duthie. And tion was awkward in the extreme. The what a pretty creature she was, with her ladies continued their knitting without golden hair and big gray eyes, and tall supple figure! It was a real pleasure to see her at her work, in her spotless lilac gown and tucked up sleeves, and to watch the fascinating, unconscious grace with which she did the simplest thing.

I am afraid I spoiled that girl. She was engaged to Jem Leslie, a farmer's son, who nearly worried the life out of her by his jealousy-for which I suspect he had sometimes cause. The two quarreled nearly every Sabbath, but always made it up again in the course of a week; so Mary informed me one day that she had the initiative, 'this Peter Mackey be broken off with Jem Leslie forever; but very much astonished indeed to hear a few weeks later that she had promised herself to Peter Mackey.

'Well,' I said to her, 'I do not wish to intermeddle with love affairs, but I must say I think Jem the better man of the

But Mary tossed her pretty head, and remarked with reference to her rejected lover, that 'she was weary o' the creature's havers, and had jist tauld him that he needna' fash himsel' aboot her any mair, for she cud e'en tak care o' her nain sel. Peter Mackey, she told me, was about to start for Aberdeen, a well-to-do uncle having found a good situation for him there.

I knew something of Mr. Peter, as he was my landlord's only son. He was a tall, handsome young fellow, with a 'gweed aneuch heid,' as his father used to say, but an all too susceptible heart. A pretty face captivated him directly, though his attachments were generally more violent than lasting. I had made up my mind that he would marry Jeanie Sanderson, a handsome enough lassie, a good housekeeper, and an heiress in small way; but Jeanie had left five or six to Jeanie, if she's carin' ta tak' ye. months ago for London, to visit an infirm aunt, and now Peter was engaged to Mary Duthie. I was vexed about the whole affair, especially as I sympathized with poor Jem Leslie. Yet certainly it was no concern of mine.

I do not think that Mary ever received any love letters from Aberdeen. It was not the fashion in those days for lovers to correspond. But she always wore round her neck half of the sixpence which Peter had broken with her, so I began to be quite in despair for my favorite Jem. But after three months or so from Peter Mackey's departure for Aberdeen, some little incidents occurred which showed up that young man in his true light.

The first of these events was the return of Jeanie Sanderson from London, and visit paid by her to her old acquaintance, Mary Duthie. The two girls had not been together more than a quarter of an hour, when sounds of violent weeping proceeded from the kitchen. Hastening in to see what was the matter, I found Jeanie and Mary mingling their tears over some letters which lay on the table. Jeanie greeted me respectfully, and on my inquiring the cause of their grief, fanded me a letter, saving:

'Will ye be pleased to read that, mem?

It was an effusion of Peter Mackey's dated nine months back. It began, 'My dearest Jeanie,' spoke of the writer's unalterable affection, reminded Jeanie of her promise to become his wife as soon as he should be able to provide a suitable home for her, and was signed, 'Your own Patie.'

I must confess that my first feeling on reading this was one of satisfaction at my own discernment. 'So you were engaged after all,' I remarked; 'but why was nothing said about it, and why was it broken off?

'Oh.' said Jeanie looking at me indignantly, 'Patie just asked me to be his wife the vera day before I sailed, so there wasna muckle time to lat it be known. And as for 'ts being broken off, it's Patie ye must speir at aboot that, for I never heard tell o't till this day. Eh! but men are de ceivers! But that's no' the warst o't' mem Mary, give the lady Mrs. Birket's letter. Mrs. Birket, it appeared, was Peter's landlady in Aberdeen, and had written

that morning to Mary Duthie's mother, whom she had known when they were girls together, to ask some particulars of Peter's family and antecedents, as her niece and adop ed daughter, Mary Hine. was soon to be married to him.

'Heard ye ever the like o' that!' exclaimed Jeanie; 'the man must be clean

daft! I quite agreed with her, for I had never known a man before who was engaged to three women at once. Doubtless, Peter considered his first two affairs as mere flirtations; still his former sweethearts had in their possession a letter and a pledge which would be evidence against him in a court of law. But any proceeding of this kind was so foreign to the natures and prejudices of the injured girls, that I did no more than hint it.

The following morning, Mary asked my permission to go for a day or two to Aberdeen with Jeanie Sanderson, as they had thought of a plan for bringing their recalcitrant lover to his senses.

'Gin we dinna' mak Peter think shame to himsel', my name's no' Jeanie Sanderson,' were the parting words of that dam-

Meanwhile Peter was happy in the society of his (latest) betrothed, who was a very charming girl; and it may be a little to my hero's excuse to remark that few men could have seen her bonny face Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and Heart and listened to her sweet voice evening

after evening without falling in love with her. The susceptible Peter certainly could not, but throwing all old memorie to the wind, proposed and was accepted Such being the state of affairs, Peter: feelings may be imagined when, on en tering Mrs. Birket's parlor one evening. after his day's work was over, he saw seated by Mary Hine-Mary Duthie and

Jeanie Sanderson. Peter's first impulse was to withdraw hastily. But Mrs. Birket made flightin. possible by closing the door, and stand ing between it and the conscience-stricken youth. 'Just tak' a seat, Mr. Mackey, said she, and the culprit sank into an empty chair, placed at a little distance glancing at him; minute after minute passed, and the silence became intolerable Peter could hear the beating of his hearttwice he opened his lips to speak, but no sound issued from them; an icy treme; ran through his frame, and checked his utterance.

I give what follows verbatim, as reported to me by Mary Duthie:

Weel, said Jeanie Sanderson at last sanna we be sattlin' oor bizness eenoo? 'Aye, lassies,' said Mary Hine, but that'll be a haird matter, or I'm muckle mista'en.' 'Ye see,' said Jeanie, taking longs in a manner till's a'. Is't na sae'r Aye, but we canna a' hae him.'

'Just that. Noo, fat think ye, lassies Sanna we appeal till the law-courts? 'Mithna we jist set a' richt amo' oorsels?' said Mary Hine. 'Feo gin we wus till cast lots for him? We've the warrant of scripter for that, ye ken. 'Vera gweed,' replied the others an

when Mrs. Birket had volunteered herself as one witness, the little servant-girl Baubie, was called ben to be another. Peter's humiliation was certainly to be complete. The lot fell on Mary Duthie. 'Peter Mackey,' said she, 'I ha'e snither string till my bow, so I'll e'en leave

ve till Mary Hine or Jeanie; they're may be wuntin' ye mair nor me. But mony thanks t' ye for yer kind offer, which ha'e na forgotten.' Peter was too much subdued to offer a

word in his own defense, and the proceedings were renewed. This time the lot fell to Mary Hine. 'Peter,' she said, 'I winna cast up ye hoo ye ha'e wronged me an' ither

But this I maun say, a bad lover's no like to mak' a gweed husban; so I'll leave ye 'Weel, Patie,' said Jeanie, gin about refeeses ye I maum e'en ha'e yemyse But it's on twa condections, min'ye First, that we'll be marriet this day month

an' second, that there'll be no mair of

these ongaens aifter marriage.' The wedding took place in due course, and Peter proved to be a most devoted and obedient husband. Ye see, Mary 'oman,' said Jeanie one day to Mrs. Jen Leslie (formerly Mary Duthie), 'gin the gweed man sud turn whiles a bit camsteary an' oonrizzonable. I ha'e bu till say till him, 'Weel, Patie, my man, it's a sair peety that Mary Duthie at Mary Hine refeest ye, sin' the wife pe ha'e gotten disna suit ye,' an' weel a-wai or ever the words are weel owre my lin he's jist as quaet's a lamb.

Children as Savages.

About the time when baby begins to put away monkey manners, and to stand on two feet like a man, he begins to sho in a very marked degree, the character tics of savage tribes. For two or three years of this part of life the best baby is a little savage. He may be said to be ways more or less "on the grab" (I ject to slang as much as any man, really there is no other way of describing the tendencies exhibited at this stage baby's career). If he has small bro or sisters (or both), he is always mor less at war with these neighboring ages. If he is deprived of anything has come to regard as his property of mistakenly, it may well be), or if he s in the hands of his small kinsfolk a goods or chattels which seem pleasing his eyes, he has but one way of express ing his wishes; using his hands a weapons if he have no others handy, but bringing down a stick or brush or b (as the case may be) on the head of hi enemy with all the zeal of a Fijian or Ojibbeway on the war-path. Girl babits are pretty nearly as bad as boy babies it these matters, only the girl savage differ from the boy savage much as savage

woman differs from savage man. Of course there are many baby boy and baby girls who show little tendent to savagery, just as there have been mad uncultured races of man who have been gentle and innocent. But the quiet babits are always weak and unhealthy. In the struggle for existence they succumb le fore their more ferocious brothers, just as the quiet and gentle savage tribes per ish before their tomahawk-flourishing spear-throwing, club-wielding neighbors -Belgravia.

A NEW ALLOY.-A new alloy name delta metal" has been manufacture England by a Mr. Alexander Dick, and steam launch constructed therewith Yarrow & Co., the famous launch all torpedo builders. This metal is said to be equal in strength, durability and tough ness to mild steel. Consequently plates and angle pieces of this laund were made of the same thickness-name ly, three thirty-seconds of an inch. advantage of this metal over steel or in is that it does not rust, while steel, it warm climates, and especially in central Africa, unless continually painted, por sesses an extraordinary corrosive # dency. The metal is also used for ings of all kinds.

Read This Advertisement.

ADRIAN, Mich., Jan. 31, 31 Have sold the goods many years, and the rive the best of satisfaction. We had an order for three large bottles Downs' Elixir last to be sent to Woodland, California.

J. R. BENNETT & CO., Druggists. The goods referred to in the foregoing letter are N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Eliz Johnson's Arnica and Oil Liniment.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

No doubt she flirted-all girls do; But then, you know, she didn't mean it; To me in all things she was true—
A blind man even could have seen it.
But thorns are found near every rose, And after some few months we parted; A tear drop glistened on her nose, And I for days was broken-hearted.

A score of years have passed away Since then; I lately heard about her Her hair has grown a trifle gray, Her figure grown a great deal stouter And I since then have married twice; My heart no longer reaches toward hers, For she has been a widow thrice, And lately's gone to taking boarders!

Humors of the Battle-Field.

Many humorous incidents occurred on the battle-field. A Confederate colonel ran head of his regiment at Malvern Hill, and discovering that the men were not following him as closely as he wished, he ttered a fierce oath, and exclaimed: "Come on! Do you want to live for-

The appeal was irresistible, and many apoor fellow who had laughed at the colonel's queer exhortation laid down his life soon after.

A shell struck the wheel of a Federal feld-piece toward the close of the engagement at Fair Oaks, and, shivering the pokes, dismantled the cannon.

Well, isn't it lucky that didn't happen before we used up all our ammunition, remarked one of the artillerists as he grawled from beneath the gun.

When General Pope was falling back before Lee's advance in the Virginia Valley, his own soldiers thought his buletins and orders somewhat strained in their rhetoric. At one of the numerous running engagements that marked that disastrous campaign, a private in one of the western regiments was mortally

wounded by a shell. Seeing the man's condition, a chaplain knelt beside him. and opening his Bible at random read out Samson's slaughter of the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. He had not quite fnished when, as the story runs, the poor fellow interrupted the reading by saying: "Hold on, chaplain. Don't deceive a

dying man. Isn't the name of John Pope signed to that? A column of troops was pushing for-

ward over the long and winding road in Thoroughfare Gap to head off Lee after his retreat across the Potomac at the close of the Gettysburg campaign. Suddenly the signal officers who accompanied the general in command discovered that some of his men, posted on a high hill in the rear, were reporting the presence of a considerable body of Confederate troops on top of the bluffs to the right. A halt was at once sounded, and the leading brigade ordered forward to uncover the enemy's position. The regiments were soon scrambling up the steep incline. officers and men gallantly racing to see who could reach the crest first. A young lieutenant, and some half dozen men gained the advance, but at the end of what they deemed a perilous climb, they were thrown into convulsions of laughter at discovering that what the signal men took for Confederate troops was only a tolerably large flock of sheep. As the leaders in this forlorn hope rolled on the grass in a paroxysm of merriment, they laughed all the louder at seeing the pale but determined faces of their comrades, who, of course, came up fully expecting

desperate hand-to-hand struggle. It is perhaps needless to say the brigade supped on mutton that evening. As the army was crossing South Moun ain the day before the battle of Antietam. General McClellan rode along the side of the moving column. Overtaking a favorave regiment, he excla is natural bonhomie:

Well, and how is the Old Fifth this rening?"

"First-rate, General," replied one of ie Zouaves. "But we'd be better off if eweren't living so much on supposition." Supposition?" said the General, in a puzzled tone. "What do you mean by

"It's easily explained, sir. You see expected to get our rations yesterday, out as we didn't, we're living on the suposition that we did." "Ah, I understand; you shall have your

ations, Zou-Zous, to night," replied the general, putting spurs to his horse to exupe the cheers of his regiment. And he kept his promise .- The Century .

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buntry.

Ten Years of Devotion For many long years, says the New York Times, two German families lived ogether in peace and harmony on the anks of the Rhine. The yellow sunlight aft the same tinge upon the grapes in the ineyards of each, which lav side by side, with an open gate swinging between them. The elder members of each family Went out into the world early, and the foungest son of one and the youngest daughter of the other remained at home. They were Edward Camradt and HenrietaLillienfeldt, and they grew up together. Nothing interrupted the course of love until the time when each expected it to colminate in marriage. Then there was a sudden rupture in the families, and the tern father of each declared, with sturdy German oaths, that there could be no union between them. Moreover, a realthy aunt of Henrietta, who had dedared an intention of leaving a part of her fortune to her niece, threatened to leave her without a shilling should she harry young Camradt. This strengthenthe opposition of Henrietta's parents, and the young people were almost in des-Mir. Unable to endure living so near his Meetheart without seeing her, Camradt left his home, just ten years ago, and started for America, where he expected happy realization of the wonderful stories he had heard about the great new

Henrietta grew pale, sadder and thin her as the days went by, and one morning month or two afterward, she was miss-9. On a table in her room lay a note ing that she had gone to find her him something to mend. Oh, dear! Oh, As the years went by a rumor ent over the sea back to the Fatherland sorrowing parents and the wealthy the carriage. 'Stay, my maid will tell dung that she had found her lover and you who I am and all that: but, oh, do be they were happily married. She had quick, I am in such a fright.' I was fairly

The world had not gone well with Cam- the precious maid, just glanced at the artiradt. His wild dreams had vanished, and cle for a moment, never doubting but all he was in the depths of discouragement when his soul was rejoiced by the sudden coming of his sweetheart, who found him in a plainly furnished room at No. 18 Avenue B, in this city, with little of the comforts of life and hardly any of its necessaries. He was too poor to marry, and accordingly she found a home in No. 20, close by, and the two struggled along together, year after year. They never married because of their poverty and because Henrietta still remembered her aunt's threat, and she hoped that happiness would one day be brought to each by the provisions of the old lady's will. Yesterday a neat-looking German with

pleasant, kindly face and a light blonde mustache peered through the bars of the gate which swings out to admit visitors and prisoners to the Tombs. By his side was a smiling-faced little German woman, dressed in some dark cloth material, with a bunch of violets nodding from her hat. The faces of both were fairly beaming with some hidden joy which possessed them as the little man asked in broken English where he could find the justice.

Warden Finn led the eager couple up the stairs, and in a few moments they had made their way with little ceremony to the private room where Justice Ford was

sitting. The little man took off his hat and bow ed solemnly. "If you blease, sir," said he, "we w'ud like to ged marrid." At this the little woman smiled modestly and began to look very earnestly at the justice.

"On Sunday?" asked his honor. "Yes," replied tne man; "we muss narry ride away." "But I never marry anybody."

"Ah!" broke in the woman in a soft roice: "put we muss marry. We haf waited so long already and we haf anoder eason vy we should marry ride away."

"What is it? Why are you in such a hurry?" asked Justice Ford.

"Vell," returned the little woman quietly, "I haf just heard from Chermany. One of my relatives is dead, und she haf left me dwenty tousand dollars, and I muss marry here before I can get get it." "Twenty thousand dollars!" exclaimed

the justice in astonishment. "Why. what do you mean?"

"It is dis way, judge," said the man. You see der will gifts it to her as hafing my name, as my vife, und she muss be

my vife before she gens it." Then the mystery was explained. They vere Edward Camradt and Henrietta Lillienfeldt. The rumor of their marriage which had gone back to the Fatherland was believed, and the wealthy old aunt, just before her death, which took place a short time ago, had forgiven them, and had bequested \$20,000 to her niece as Mrs. Henrietta Camradt. The little woman told the above story, and how for the last ten years they had struggled along together here in New York. He had obtained employment as a marble cutter, and she had sewed and worked at whatever she could find to do; and together they had fought poverty until the good news came of the fortune which had been bequeathed her. Then she had gone to Lawyer Wulfrau, in Twenty-second street, who told her she must marry before she could

claim it. "Und now I am so happy," she concluded. "Ihaf to do just what I haf wanted to do for so many long years, so that I may ged \$20,000 along with all de happiness that I haf ever wanted."

Justice Ford gave the delighted pair the address of Alderman Fink, by whom they were made one.

How "My Uncle" was Fooled. A correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle says:

I asked a pawnbroker in the West End, who does what I may call a first class business, whether he had many attempts to defraud made upon him. "Yes, sir," said he, "every week in every month and every day in every week, and sometimes en times a day; but up here in the West End we have the highest class of operators in this kind of roguery to deal with. I assure you an article on which I my self lent £100 only a week ago will, when it comes to be sold, never fetch more than £60." Opening an iron safe he took out a blue velvet case about the size of my hand. He opened it and I saw a splendid aigrette of diamonds in the form of a bird with outstretched wings. "Is not that beautiful?" said he. I agreed with himit was a mass of flashing light. "There are 120 stones in that bird," said the pawnbroker, "all of which you would naturally suppose to be diamonds. As a matter of fact, only ninety stones are genuine, the others are white sapphires. I will tell you how I came to take it in. A

few days ago the bell of the private office round the corner rang, and I myself opened the door. 'Oh, if you please,' said s modest looking young woman, whom I instantly judged to be a lady's maid, 'can you step out and speak to her ladyship a moment. She is in her carriage half a dozen doors up the street. She didn't like to pull up outside the shop.' As an event like this is not unusual in our business I at once put on my hat and accompanied the young woman. I saw a handsome carriage, with a coronet on the panels, liveried coachman and footman on the box, and a charming face framed momentarily in the open window of the new car riage. I raised my hat and asked the lady what I could do for her. 'Oh, dear me, said she, 'I never felt so nervous in my life.' This is really dreadful. If you please, my good man, I want £100 directly, and my maid tells me that you will lend them to me; and you can take care of my aigrette, but you will never, never let any body see it, will you? And when I get my allowance next month, why I

will send my maid, with the horrid money

for it. I stopped opposite this jeweler's,'

she continued, handing me at the same

time the case and its contents, 'because

then people will think that I am giving

dear! I do hope that nobody will see me

who knows me, and she shrank back into

the stones were right; asked the maid her mistress' name; she handed me the card of a wealthy young nobleman residing in Eaton Square, and I at once wrote out a receipt for the article and handed it to the girl in an envelope, with twenty crisp five pound notes. A quarter of an hour afterwards an uneasy feeling took possession of me that perhaps everything was not quite right. With the aid of a powerful glass I carefully examined the stones with the result I have told you. If this good lady only succeeded in duping me that morning she did a good day's work, but I have no doubt that she had several more aigrettes combrougham, and I daresay there was mine before nightfall. This sort of thing is done every day, I can tell you. Everybody in this world, pawnbrokers included; is too prone to be deceived by appearances.'

Took the Hint. Gov. Hamilton Fish was noted for his deportment, and he took great pride in sending to the courts of Europe in a diplomatic capacity gentlemen whose dress and manners would not excite comment. He was much concerned, however, when it became his duty to commission Horace Maynard of Tennessee, as minister to Turkey, and Godlove S. Orth of Indiana, as minister to Austria. Neither one was remarkable for his observance of the social proprieties, and it was some time before Gov. Fish could devise a plan for giving them a lesson in dress. At last, so the story goes, an idea struck him, and sending for Orth, he said something like this to the Indiana statesman:

"Mr. Orth, I have a favor to ask you," "Anything I can do for you, Mr. Secretary, I'll be glad to."

"Thank you, Mr. Orth, thank you. sir. you are very good. Mr. Maynard, you know, is an excellent gentleman, but he is not accustomed to the ways of society as you or I are," and the Secretary smiled pleasantly at the guileless Orth, who had on a sky blue necktie and unblackened boots. After having clinched his point he continued; "I am afraid he will invent some startling innovation on the costume usual among gentlemen when they are out in society. He may startle the foreign courts with a red necktie and a sack coat, and now what I want to ask you, Mr. Orth, is to give him a hint, as you are both going over on the same steamer about what you or I should wear on social occasions-the dress coat, black trousers, and waistcoat and the simple white tie. You will know precisely how to do it, and you will oblige me greatly by attending to matter of so much importance, as you, as a member of polite society. know.'

The hint was taken, and Mr. Orth was noted among the diplomats at Vienna for his faultless attife. Mr. Maynard, with his long black hair and Indian features, was not so apt a scholar."

Western Girls.

A young girl, pretty and modest, with a rifle on her shoulder, is not a strange sight in these parts, writes a correspondent from California to the New York Sun. Many young women in the far west are very proficient in the use of firearms, and no one thinks it strange to see them thus equipped on the highway, or in the moun ains, hunting.

In nothing is the western freedom from conventionalism more striking than in the latitude given young women in their amusements. The typical far western girl would doubtless shock her more sub dued sisters of the east, in many things which here are considered within the bounds of propriety.

She hunts, fishes, camps out, rides, and tramps, with all the relish shown by the sterner sex, and in not a few of these acthe men.

Visiters from the east, unfamiliar with pastimes of this kind, have often been seriously embarrassed on finding that their charming companions of the parlor or the lawn, could load and shoot a gun as well gions yourself?" as a rifleman, mount and ride like a trooper, or climb mountains with untiring

A few weeks ago, a plump young woman in this town, who rides, hunts, fishes, and climbs, had her photograph taken in her fresh air costume, and sent one of them to relatives in Illinois. The portrait exhibited a girl of eighteen years. with a jaunty turban, her long hair done up tightly in a coil, her face full and fair. and her eyes as bright as dollars. Her dress was tight fitting at the waist and sleeves, of dark, serviceable material. and the skirt; coming just below the knees, failed to meet the tops of her highbuttoned boots, by several inches.

It was as pretty a picture of health, vivacity, and beauty, as one would care to see; but the relatives in the east were profoundly shocked, and, in acknowledging the receipt of the protrait, quietly hinted that they would like to know what the occasion was which demanded the young ady to appear in that strange costume. Probably they will be more horrified than ever when they learn that she is seen on the streets almost daily in just such attire, and that nothing whatever is thought

A Knotty Question.

A Washington gossip says: I heard a very good anecdote a day or two ago from Chauncey Depew, about Rutter, now president of the New York Central Railroad. Commodore Vanderbilt picked Rutter up on the Erie Railroad. He was paid \$15,-000 to go over to the Central and to take charge of their transportation business. Rutter was a slim young fellow, with a ruddy face and a prematurely gray musache, and he never got over being surprised with himself at his remarkable growth in the railroad business. There came up a decidedly knotty problem one day not long after he took hold of the Central's business. Rutter did not know what to do, and so he walked into the commodore's office and stated the case to the old gentleman. Said the commodore: and him, but they were not married. taken down. I returned to the shop with "Jim, what does the railroad pay you?"

"Fifteen thousand a year, sir."

"What for?" " For taking charge of the transporta

tion business." "Well, then, if we pay you for that

me to earn your salary for you?" Rutter took the hint. He went right out, made a decision in the knotty problem, realizing that if he wasn't competent for the duties the company would make short work with him, and if he was competent it required difficult problems like that in question to show his competency. From that time until he became president of the great corporation he never asked anybody's advice about his action. He did what he did shoulderfortably tucked under the cushions of her | ing the responsibility, and expected to stand or fall by it. So it happens that veeping and wailing and gnashing of this man, who a few years ago was handteeth in several establishments beside ling baggage at an obscure station on the Erie road, is now president of one of the greatest corporations in the world.

VARIETIES.

"Он, just look at those beautiful melons: they fairly make my mouth water!" she ex-

"They are beauties," he replied. "Wouldn't t be nice to take one home with us and put it on ice for a while, and then have it for sup-

"Wouldn't it?"

"But," and he paused reflectively, "you know, though I don't believe it, they say melons are malarious. Don't you think maybe we'd better stop on our way home and have a nice dish of ice cream with sponge cake?" "Well, you know best, dear. Maybe i rould be better," she placidly replies.

After they walk a few blocks in quiet contem plation of anticipated pleasure she! stops suddenly and says:

"But, Alfred, I do believe we are two nin nies; why, there is no ice cream saloon on the

"Aint there?" he says, in feigned surprise and adds: "Well, it's really too bad, but it can't be helped now, pet;" and there is a mild light of the unjust man made perfectly happy

As the train pulled out of Kansas City recently, bound West, a fine-looking old gentleman who occupied a seat in the smoking-car, was accosted by a rank-looking specimen of western humanity.

"Goin' far West, stranger?" he asked. "Yes, sir," replied the old gentleman po-

litely, "I am going to Denver." "Business or pleasure?"

"Chiefly for my health."

"Ah, yes, I see. From the East, ain't yer?" "Yes; I am President of the Twenty-fifth lational Bank of New York."

'You don't say so!" said the westerner. Then he added in a whisper:

"Give us yer hand, old pard; I'm right glad meet you. I'm a Missouri robber.'

An erroneous phrenologist once told me would shine as a revivalist, and said that I ought to marry a tall blonde, with a nervous, sanguine temperment. Then he said: "One lollar, please;" and I said: "All right, gentle scientist with a tawny mane, I will give you the dollar, and marry the tall blonde with a bank account and bilious temperment when you give me a chart showing me how to dispose of a brown-eyed brunette with a thoughtful cast of countenance, who married me in an anguarded moment two years ago."

He looked at me in a reproachful kind of a wav. struck me with a chair in an absentminded manner, and stole away.-Bill Nye.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED .- Mrs. Blank-'Isn't it strange about Lulu Hurst, the magnetic girl?"

Mr. Blank-"I have not read the account bout her. What does she do?"

"She takes hold of the handle of an brella and strong men take hold of the ether end, and yet she throws them all about the stage without any apparent effort." "O, that is not magnetic force; it is only force

of habit." "Force of habit?"

"Yes. No man accustomed to walking in crowded city streets can see an umbrella in a oman's hand without dodging."

It was growing very late, but the young sterner sex, and in not a few of these ac-complishments is she the equal of any of his leave. After relieving herself of several yawns, the young lady said:

"You have been reading about the Greely expedition, haven't you?" "I have. Why?" "And you have thought so much about it

that you fancy you are now in the Arctic re. "What makes you think so?"

"Because you seem to be under the impression that you are in a region where the nights are six months long." He took his hat.

"He's got 'em on! He's got 'em on!" riumphantly exclaimed young Johnnie Jarphley at the breakfast table. "Got wot on?" asked his mother in sur

prise. "What ails you, Johnnie? What are you a peeking under the table so for? Why don't you sit up straight and eat your meal? "Pah's got 'em on. I see 'em!" emphatic ally asserted the Jarphley's heir. "Got wot on, sir?" Wot are you talking

about?" sternly asked his father. "Why, you got your pants on, and I heard Mr. Smiff say he thought mah wore 'em."

STRANGER-" Ticket to Montreal, Canada Ticket Agent (whispering)-"Here it is; lay

Stranger-"What?" Ticket Agent-"There is a detective right ehind you," Stranger—"What do I care for detectives? I

came here from Montreal on business and am merely returning home." Tieket Agent-" Beg pardon; I thought you were an American."

A WESTERN man is on record as making th

briefest Fourth of July oration in history. He had his speech by heart, but the multitude frightened him. "Twenty years ago this place upon which you now stand was a howling vilderness!" he began. Not remembering the next sentence, he repeated that one. There was immense applause. Still he forgot. Attempt No. 3 was as follows: "Twenty years ago the place upon which

you now stand was a howling wilderness—and
—and—d—n me if I don't wish it was uow."

Chicago, says:

"Have suffered with Rheumatism for five
years. After using 2½ bottles of ATHLOPHO-nos, am entirely free from all pain." THEY were reading the old farmer's will; and his nephew, the principal inheritor, was paying the closest attention to its provisions. resently the notary came to the clause, "I bequeath to the servant that shall close my

"Hi! Hello, there!" says the heir, " jus ead that again, will you?" The notary complies.

"That's a hundred francs saved, anyhow,"

says the heir, "uncle only had one eye! Got the faithful domestic that time, didn't I?"

A TRAVELLER put up at the Phoenix Hotel n Bloomington the other night, and blew out the gas on retiring. The room was filled with why do you come to me? Do you want the odor of hydrogen gas directly, and the tonished plebeian opened his door and lustily called for a waiter, who came.

"What have you done?" asked the hote unctionary, smiling suspiciously. "Nothing. But by criminy, I believe there's

skunk under the bed!" "I want a package of damnation insec

powders," said a granger to his grocer man. How much do I want to put on?" "What are you going to use it for?" "My hens are all covered with blasted little

ynamites, and I want to kill them." It was some time before the grocer could inderstand that he meant parasites.

Chaff.

The House of Correction-A printing office The vice which never sticks to young people -Advice.

Civil Service—The kind you don't get at the average restaurant. The mildest mannered men in the world sho

their teeth to the dentist. "Board Wanted"—As the young lady said when she came to a mud puddle in the side-

We think very few people sensible, except those who are of our opinion.—Rochefou-cauld.

Talk about a man turning a woman's head! It is passing another woman with a new bonnet that does it.

While it is better to be born lucky than rich, it is better to marry a poor girl with a sweet temper than a rich girl with a red headed

The appalling intelligence comes that the codfish crop is short. The effect upon New England civilization will be disastrous in the extreme.

Of Whistlers.—It is said that the whistling man is one who thinks little. But he makes others think; and ah! what fearful thoughts they think! During the earthquake on the 19th a little

four year old "kid" at our house petulantly exclaimed: "Here, who's shaking me?"— A musician in giving notice of an intended concert thus expressed it: "During the even-ing a number of songs may be expected, too tedious to mention."

"Circumstances alter cases; but I wish I could get hold of some cases that would alter my circumstances," said Lord Brougham, when he was a struggling lawyer.

Gentleman to horse dealer—"You fooled me in this horse," "What, I? Never!"
"Yes; you said that he had no defects, and I find that he is blind of an eye." "Why, that's not a defect; that's a misfortune."

"There ought to be a large profit on soda water, it's nothing but gas," remarked Simp-kins in a Broadway drug store. "Humph; I guess you don't pay any gas bills from the way you talk," retorted the druggist.

A medical man once told Voltaire that he had made one of his characters live too long after receiving a certain wound. "True," replied the wit, "but you should recollect that he was not attended by a physician."

A young man blackened his mustache with a lead comb and then took his girl out for a moonlight stroll. When the fair one appear-in the bright light of the family circle a couple of hours later, her face looked like a railroad eashier never commits suicide until he had wrecked the bank. What the country wants

is a species of cashier who will experimen with his vital spark before he thinks of mon keying with the safe. A small boy in Maine listened demurely to the story of Samson's tying the firebrands to the tails of the foxes and then sending them through the Philistines' corn, and, at the con-clusion of the narrative asked innocently: "Auntie, did it pop?"

A candidate for appointment to a civil service clerkship was asked: "How near is the sun to the earth?" "I can't exactly say," he replied, "but I am sure it isn't near enough to interfere with my duties if I get the appointment I want." He got it.

Faith is the right bower of Hope. If it wan't for faith thare would be no living in this world. We couldn't even eat hash with enny safety if it wan't for faith. Faith iz one ov them warriors who don't kno when she is whipped.—Josh Billings.

A correspondent asks: "What time of the year do the days begin to shorten?" When you have a note in bank. A note in bank is the great annihilator of time. The day are crowded together in thin layers, and the nights are like a smear from a blacking brush.

"Why is your teacher so severe to you! She seems a pleasant sort of lady," observed a Lexington Avenue mother to her complaining little daughter just from school. "I don't know, mamma," was the reply, "but she doesn't seem to remember so far back as when she was a child.

It was at the baptismal font, and the minister had the baby in his arms. "What is the name?" he asked of the mother?" "Josephine Newton." "Joseph E. Newton, I baptize thee in the name—" "No, no," hurriedly whis pered the mother in great alarm. "Not Joseph E. Newton. Josephine Newton. It's not that kind of a baby."

Neuralgia has very properly been called the twin sister of Rheumatism. Both are equally painful, alike stubborn, and results of the same causes. ATHLOPHOROS proves that both yield to the same treatment. Says Mr. J. E. Reed, of Los Angeles, Cal.: "I cannot tel you how glad I am that I found this great rem edy ATHLOPHOROS. I had a violent pain in my face and took the remedy according to directions. Before I finished the first bottle the nain was gone and has never returned.

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W. K. Smith, Kankakee, Ill., says:

"My wife has suffered with acute Rheumatism
and Neuralgis for fifteen years, ATHLOPHOROS
is the first medicine that ever gave her anything but temporary relief. She has only taken
two bottles, and feels it is a God send." I. T. Smith, 164 Washington Street,

nos, am entirely free from all pain."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of legular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he asn't it, do not be persuaded to try something slee, but order at once from us, as directed.

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we send out.
The cut below represents the "Head" or machine part of the Sewing Machine. All parts are sewing Machine. All parts are made to gauge exactly, and are constructed of the very finest and best material. It is strong, light, simple and durable. Does to perfection all kinds of sewing and ornamental work that can

be done on any machine.

Each machine is thoroughly well made and fitted with the

when made and fitted with the utmost nicety and exactness, and no machine is permitted by the inspectors to go out of the with as little noise as possible. This machine has a very important improvement in a Loose Balance Wheel, so constructed as to permit winding bobbins without removing the work from the machine. moving the work from the machine.

The LOOSE BALANCE WHEEL is actuated by a solid bolt passing through a collar securely pinned to the shaft outside of the balance shaft outside of the balance wheel, which bolt is firmly held to position by a strong spiral spring. When a bobbin is to be wound, the bolt is pulled out far enough to release the balance wheel and turned slightly to the right or left, where it is held by a storpin until the hobby a stop-pin until the bob-bin is filled. Where the ma-

on is fined. Where the ma-chine is liable to be meddled with by children, the bolt can be left out of the wh when not in use, so that it can not be operated by the treadle.

The Thread Eyelet and the Needle Clamp are made SELF-THREADING, which is a great convenience to the operator.

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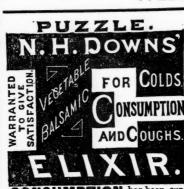
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MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage made by Edward Call to George Moore, dated November 29th, A. D. 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of November A. D. 1881, in Liber 168 of Mortgages, on page 27, by the nonpayment of moneys due thereon, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice two hundred and seventy three dollars and forty cents (\$273.40), and no suttor proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, notice is therefore hereby given that on SATURDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, there will be sold at the easterly front door of the City Hall, in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne and State of Michigan (said City Hall being the building in which the Circuit Court for the said County of Wayne is held) at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount now due as aforesaid, with the interest thereon, and the costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney's fee of thirty dollars (\$30), in said mortgage provided for in case of foreclosure, said premises being situate in the township of Dearborn, County of Wayne and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to wfit: Being nine acres of land off of the north side of the south half (\$4\$) of the northesst quarter (\$4\$) of section ti irty-one (81), in township two (2) south of range ten (10) east.

DETROIT, August 7th, 1884.

east.

DETROIT, August 7th, 1884.

GEORGE MOORE, Mortgagee,
EDWARD MINOCK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—County of Navigage.

Wayne. In the matter of the estate of Bidget Nash, deceased. Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Edward McGinnis, executor of the estate of said Bridget Nash, deceased, by the Hon. Edgar O. Durfee, Judge of Probate for the County of Wayne, on the 24th day of June, A. D. 1884, there will be sold at public vendue to the higuest bidder at the westerly entrance to the City Hall in the City of Detroit, County and State afor said, on Wednesday, the 8th day of October, A.D. 1884, at 16 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: That part of lot number nineteen (19) of Bradford Smith's subdivision of out lot number five (5) of private claim number seven hundred and twenty-seven (727) commencing at a point on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue twenty-six (26) feet and eight (8) inches southerly from the northeast corner of said iot number nineteen (19) and running, thence northerly along the westerly side of Maybury Avenue to the northeast corner aforesaid, thence westerly along the northerly line of said lot, to the northey line of said lot to the norther west corner thereof, thence southerly along the rear line of said lot twenty-three (23) feet and four inches and thence to the place of beginning, being the northerly part of said lot number almetten (19) and being situate on the westerly side of Maybury Avenue, between Butternut and Am Streets, in the City of Detroit, Wayne County and State of Michigan.

EDWARD McGINNIS, Executor.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN.—The Superior Court of Detroit. In Chancery.

Wilhelmine Garnscharowsky, Complainant, vs. Gustave Garnscharowsky, Defendant.

At a session of the said Court held at the Court Room in the City of Detroit, August 30th, 1894. Present, Hon. J. Logan Chipman, Judge of said Court. It satisfactorily appearing by affidavit of said Wilhelmine Garnscharowsky, the complainant in the above entitled cause, that the present residence and whereabouts of the said defendant is not known to said complainant, and on motom of William Look, solicitor and of counsel for said complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint filed in this cause within five (5) months from the date of this order.

J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, 18-7.

Judge of said Court.

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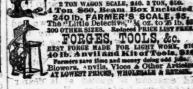
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300 OTHER SIESS. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.

FORGES, TOOLS, &C.

EST FORGE RADE FOR LIGHT WORK, \$16.

40 lb. A DVII AND KIT OF TOOLS, \$23.



isy turn the animal out, and let him for a month or six weeks, keeping his OUR FRENCH LEITER.

En silage-Preparing Brewers' Grains for Cattle-The French Harvests-The Bee Sugar Industry.

Frem our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, Sept. 40, 1884. Nothing succeeds like success. Ensilage has hardly been founded as an essential to modern farming, than attention was naturally devoted to the possibility of dispensing with costly trenches in masonry and machines for chaffing the green stuff. M. Cormouls-Houles and his brother have perfectly preserved green soiling in the open air; they reside at Mazamet (Tarn) and invite the St. Thomases to come and see. One brother who had expended a little fortune in constructing trenches, with cement linings, has given them up for the simple open-air plan: This consists in stacking exclusively green fodder, on a bedding of rough stones, and on a dry site, covering large as a man's thumb; mare is now somewhat lame, what will I apply to stop lameness? Can I reduce size of bunch? Give cause of splint, also diagnosis of the blemish. has given them up for the simple the mass with a weight of 20 to 30 cwts. per cubic yard. The whole secret lies in this pressure. In the silos the crust of the mass, to the depth of two inches, is unfit for food; in the open air stacking, this thickness is doubled.

In the brewing of barley, only a very small percentage of the proteine or ni trogenous matter, enters in dissolution. Of the 15 parts of nitrogen contained in 1,000 of barley, nearly 10 parts remain in the "grains." After microscopic examination by Wolff and Kuhn, this is due to the gluten-cellules remaining intact. The great objection against grains was the great volume of water they contained. To remove this inconvenience, an establishment has been erected at Munich, for drying the grains by steam. This prevents their acidification and decomposition. In their natural state the grains contained 78 per cent of water, when artificially dried, but 20. The factory is only in work since January last. The proprietors guarantee that the dried stuff contains 26 per cent of proteine and 42 of non-azotized matters, and the purchasers can have it analysed at the government laboratory at the seller's expense. It is contemplated to similarly dry beet

The harvest operations are terminated under splendid weather. The yield of wheat will be very good, superior to 1883, but under that of 1882; the other cereals will be an average. The vintage and beet, the former especially, will be satisfactory, the recent rain has benefited both. As France has sufficient bread stuffs this year, and the protection policy being in vigor by the government, a tax on foreign corn is contemplated.

France is behind Germany in sugar industry; the latter has made the fortune of the Teutonic agriculturists, who can always count upon 17 to 18 fr. per ton for their sugar beet. But then the cultivation of the latter is not a half-and-half affair; the aim is sugar. The growers also, to the extent of 80 per cent of their number, are owners of the sugar mills on the principle of co-operation. The soil is rich, though light, and does not suffer either from excessive drought or humiditv. Two horses suffice to work, where in other countries four would be neces sary. Then manual labor is cheap, and not sparingly employed. Lignite, or soft coal can almost be obtained from the surface of the soil. The difference between the sugar industry of Germany and France will be better comprehended country it costs from 25 to 30 fr. to produce a beet rich by 12 to 14 per cent of sugar, in Germany the combination is

one-third less. In Germany also the roots are stored in pits containing four to five tons in the fields, and delivered at the factories pro rata to their wants. No farm-vard manure is employed, only chemical fertilizers, and the azote is in the dose of one part for every two of phosphoric acid; the mitric rather than the ammoniacal form being preferred. From 10 to 13 lbs. of seed are allowed per acre; the rows are 16 inches apart, so as to vield about 72.-000 plants per acre, 18 to 20 tons is the return per acre. Manure for cereals and potatoes, is applied in the compost form: along the highways heaps of such are to be encountered in course of preparation. Not much wheat is cultivated: the same may be observed of oats; rye and barley-the latter the Chevallier variety, are most in favor; the grains are sown in lines and well weeded. But little land is under forage; rarely lucerne. clover or sainfoin, are to be met with: instead, beans and peas are cultivated There are also immense breadths of land under potatoes for cattle feeding and dis tillation. The borders of the highways are planted with cherry, apple and pear trees, and the sale of the fruits brings in a handsome revenue to the authorities, while securing work to the people. Dutch and Swiss cattle are preferred for house-feeding, and the centrifugal creamer is in general use for butter farming. The Germans do not rear many barn deor fowl; the goose is the bird preferred. The food for stock is chaffed, crushed or cooked, and all scientific improvements eagerly adopted. Dr. Valin has made official report on the prevalence of phthisis in cow stables in cities. The disease is unpleasantly general, and contagious by the milk.

The British Grain Trade

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past

"Autumnal weather the past week has been accompanied by but little rain, consequently good progress has been made in fall cultivation. Sales of English wheat amount to 78,940 quarters at 32s dd, against 80,019 quarters at 40s 2d th onding week one year ago. In the wheat trade sellers have been firmer, although arrivals continue on a heavy scale; off coast cargo trade has been confined to the sale of one cargo from Australia. There were eight arrivals last week, of which two were withdrawn and five remain. Twelve cargoes are due.
The market is slow and dragging in foreign wheat trade; rates unchanged. Flour in difficult to move at late rates. Nothing is doing in barley; prices are unchanged.

Med'erranean is quoted at 1s dearer
Oats 6d dearer for foreign. Beans are in
large supply and are 1s 6d lower, Pe sare
unchanged.

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, late of Philadelphia, Pa., author of "The Horse and its Diseases," "Cattle and their Diseases," "Shep, None and Poultry," "Horse Training Made Bany," etc. Professional advice through the columns of this journal to regular subscribers free. Pritise desiring information will be required to used their full name and address to the office of he FARREN. No questions will be answered by usil unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. (a order that correct information may be given he symptoms should be accurately described, how long standing, together with color and age of animal, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. Private address, 201 First Street, Detroit.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 2, '74.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-I have a six-year-old mare that has a splint on left fore leg on inside below knee, has been there two months

Answer .- A splint is a bony enlarge ment located between the knee and fetlock joints, caused by blows or strains of the splint bones, usually upon the inside of the leg. Splint is common in young horses, usually disappearing without treatment, as far as the eye and touch can determine. It is rare to see a splint in an old horse, except where the bony deposit encroaches upon the body of the metacarpal or large bone, in which case it remains during the life of the animal. Medical treatment will not effect its removal, without leaving a worse blemish. In young animals, ordinarily, a splint even of large size will disappear in a week or two under the following treatment: Take mercurial ointment, one oz., cantharides ointment, one oz., mix well together and apply to the splint, once a day, until a yellowish watery substance exudes freely from the skin, then discontinue the ointment, and dress the sore with cosmoline once a day.

Chronic Laminitis.

COMMERCE, Sept. 26. '84.

Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:—I have a bay colt three years old that foundered herself badly by eating wheat on Sept. 14. I gave her aconite and physiced her thoroughly and kept her feet poulticed with linseed meal. There is apparently no increase of temperature in her feet now, and her pulse is normal, but she can walk no bet ter than at first; in fact she can scarcely walk at all. How shall I treat her?

Answer. - Your colt, attacked with acute laminitis from eating wheat, proves con clusively that the feet were the weaker parts. Hot water fomentations kept up for two or three hours, with proper tonics internally, would no doubt have restored your colt to comparative soundness. Heroic treatment in any form we put our foot down upon years ago, with satisfactory results. As the injury is now of a permanent character, we would advise the same treatment as recommended to an Old Subscriber, in this issue.

Chronic Laminitis.

MANISTEE, Sept. 25th, 1884. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

One of my horses, eight years old, went suddenly lame and stiffened up without any cause as far as I know; he was so stiff he could hardly step on his feet; he was like a foundered horse. He had not been driven hard or over fed. Will you please tell me what it is the cause and what to from the fact, that while in the latter tell me what it is, the cause and what to do to cure him?

Answer - The trouble with your horse is laminitis or founder, the primary cause of which is a hard, brittle and generally contracted condition of the hoof, which in this case, may be due to hereditary pre-disposition. Nature has provided the hoofs of the horse, as a protection to the soft, delicate and sensitive structures contained within their herny limits. The hoof in a state of nature is soft and elastic, yielding and expanding when the weight of the animal is thrown upon it. When hard and brittle this power of expansion and contraction is destroyed. Shoeing may be regarded as the first great cause of brittleness in the horse's hoof, aided by standing in the stable without exercise. upon hard dry ground, or upon plank floors, litter of saw-dust or shavings. &c. In such a position no moisture can be absorbed by the hoof, and that which originally existed soon becomes absorbed or evaporated, leaving a hard, brittle hoof as the result. This condition of the hoof renders concussion much greater, particularly in the fore feet, in consequence of the extra weight which they support, exposing the feet to a variety of diseases, which otherwise would not occur. We risk nothing in the assertion founded upon our own experience, that nine in every ten cases of lameness in horses occurs in feet with hard, brittle hoofs; quarter crack can only occur in such a hoof. An elastic hoof, like a piece of softened glue may be pounded and bruised as much as you like, but you cannot make a clean split or break in either. Examine the feet of a colt coming from perfectly sound stock, before he has had a shoe on his feet, you find open expanded heels. Observe the same animal a few years after. you will find the open heels considerably diminished; the cause of this difference is the bearing of the shoe upon the heels of the foot, forcing them inwards. In this condition the sensitive parts of the feet come bruised between two unyielding surfaces; the hoof without and the three bones of the foot within. In such a condition the function of the foot becomes impaired; long continued exercise upon hard roads, standing upon plank floors, without exercise, &c, under such circumstances the feet become fevered, and from apparently trifling causes, acute inflammation sets in constituting acute laminitis

line one oz; mix. Rub it well in all

day turn the animal out, and let him run

for a month or six weeks, keeping him

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Sept. 7, 1884. Flour.-Receipts for the past week, 2,448 bbls against 1,303 the previous week, and 3,323 bbls. for onding week last year. Shipments, 2,398 bbls. Market entirely unchanged except that the demand shows rather more activity. The move ment of stock is not up to a seasonable averag but as receipts are light the market is very steady Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Wheat .- Yesterday the market was irregula

and weak all day, but cash white wheat maintain ed its position fairly well and closed at Saturday's prices. No 2 red declined for both spot an futures. Speculative trading light. Closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, 80c; No. 5 red, 85%c; No. 3 do., 77c. In futures closing prices were as follows: No. 1 white, October, 80c; November, 81c; No. 2 red, October, 831/2c; Novem ber. 83%c.

Corn .- The market was firmer yesterday, an No. 2 sold up at 54 %c. and rejected at 52c per bu. Oats .- Quiet, with few sales. No. 2 white would probably bring 301/4c, No. 2 maxed 28%c and new mixed 28%c.

Barley.—The market remains very quiet. Some samples of State have been offered, and brought \$1 25@1 35 per cental. Western brings about the same figures, and fine Canada is quoted at \$1 60@ 70 per cental. The Chicago market is quoted dull at 62c per bu. for No. 2. Rye.-No. 2 is quoted at 53@55c per bu., and

rejected at 48c. Feed .- Nothing doing. For bran there is a demand for shipping purposes at about \$12 per ton. Middling are nominal at about \$13 for coarse

and \$16@17 for fine. Butter-A much stronger feeling prevails on good table butter, and 23@25c is paid for stock of that description. Creamery is firm at 28@30c.

Ordinary stock is dull at 16@18c per D.

Cheese.—Market steady and firm. Full cream State ranges at about 111/2@121/2c per lb. Part skim are selling at 5@7c; Ohio full creams at 1116@1216c Rggs.—In limited supply, and quoted at 18c per

Honey .- Market dull at 14@15c per lb., the atter price for fine white comb. Beeswax .- Scarce and firm at 33@35c # b in tock, and 28@30c from first hands. Onions.-Quiet and steady. Quotations are

\$1 40@1 45 per bbl. Potatoes.-Demand limited and 33c for caroads is short all that can be realized. Farmers realize 35@40c per bu, for small lots on the stree Small Fruits .- Granes in fair supply at 50 per lb. for Concords, and 7c for Delawares. ranberries are offering at \$4 50 per crate of choice Cape Cod fruit. Apples.—The market is poorly supplied with

good apples. Choice fruit is quotable at \$1 55@ 75, with more activity in the demand. Pears.—Fine varieties, including Bartletts, Flemish Beauties, etc., are firm at \$2 00@2 50 per ushel, with only a moderate supply; other fruit

is dull at lower rates. Plums .- Scarce and firm at about \$3 50 per oushel for choice blue plums.

Quinces.—Receipts are light and few or no are wanted. Prices are as yet unsettled, but they

are not quo'able at over \$2 25 per bushel. Cabbages.-In fair supply at \$3 00@3 25 per Poultry.-Live young fowls command by the coop; old fowls would be dull at 8c. No

lressed poultry is offered. Turkeys, 12@121/c.

Hay.—Baled hay is worth \$18 50@14 00 per ton, Clover Seed .- Market quiet: very little offerng as yet; for October delivery sales were made

at \$4 60 per bu. In Chicago it is quoted at \$4 75 @4 80 per bu for spot. Timothy Seed.—Market quiet at \$1 55@1 60

for choice. Beans.-Quiet at \$1 40 for picked, and \$1@1 05 for unpicked. Provisions .- The market is hardly as firm as a

week ago, but prices so far are unchanged. oked meats are quiet and steady, with a good local demand. Lard is weaker. Quotations in this

market are as follows:					
Mess, new	18	00	@	18	25
Family do			0	18	50
Clear do	19	75	a	20	00
		73	0		816
Lard in kegs, per B		8%	0		81/2
Hams, per Ib		13%	0		14
Shoulders, per D		814	0		816
Choice bacon, per ID			0		11
Extra Mess beef, per bl	11	50	ŏ	12	00
Tallow, per 10			0		6
Tallow, per 15		15	0		1516
Hay.—The following is a recor		of th	ne i	sal	es at

the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week: Monday.—25 loads: Nine at \$14; seven at \$16 our at \$17; one at \$18, \$15, \$14 50, \$13 50 and

\$12. Tuesday.—12 loads: Three at \$17 and \$16; two at \$15 and \$14; one at \$16 50 and \$13.

Wednesday.—39 loads: To at \$16; two at \$15 and \$14; one at \$16 50 and \$13.

Wednesday.—39 loads: To at \$14; seven at \$15; four at \$17, \$16 and \$13; two at \$15 50 and \$18 50; one at \$16 50, \$15 75, \$14 50, \$12 50 and \$12.

Thursday.—2 loads: One at \$14 and \$12.

Friday.—40 loads: Twelve at \$16; cight at \$14; six at \$17; four at \$15 50 and \$3; two at \$15; one at \$16 50, \$14 50, \$13 and \$12.

Saturday.—27 loads: Seven at \$15 and \$14; five at \$16, four at \$17; two at \$15 50; one at \$13 and \$12.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

IRv telegraph 1 Below we give the latest reports of the live

stock markets east and west for Monday, Sept.

CHICAGO.-Cattle, receipts 8.000; market fairly active and a shade higher. Hogs, receipts 9,500 markets opened with an active demand and prices 10@15 cents higher; closed firm.

BUFFALO .- Cattle, receipts 4.600; demand fai for good grades at steady prices; common cattl dull, weak and lower. Sheep, receipts 15,000; market dull, heavy and unsettled. Hogs, receipt 17,000; demand fairly active and prices a trifle higher.

> At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Oct. 4, 1884

The following were the	receipte	at these	yards
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Brighton		270	
Belding			51
Clyde			15
Columbiaville			
Chelsea		110	
Dexter		422	
D., G. & M. R	107	449	141
Fowerville	44	290	82
		71	82
Fenwick		41	9
Grand Ledge			3
Holly		***	64
Howell		40	65
Highland		100	5
Jackson		227	
Nevi			68
Oxford	70		
Portland			85
Williamston			
Webberville			21
Ypsilanti		230	
Total	461	2,209	615
CATTL	R.		

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yard numbered 461 head, against 518 last week. The uality averaged about as poor as any this season the receipts being largely stockers. There were the butchers out. The market ruled fairly active and all were sold at prices averaging fully as high as those of last week. The following were

the closing. QUOTATIONS: tion sets in constituting acute laminitis or founder; which requires prompt and energetic action to prevent the chronic or permanent alteration of structure taking place. In your case but little can be done, as the alteration of structure is permanent. Apply the following blister: Biniodide of Mercury, one drachm; cosmo. Biniodide of Mercury, one drachm; Rub it well in all Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300

around the foot above the hoof. The next

errs av 1,010 lbs at \$3 80, and 28 av 790 lbs a \$3.45.
Webb sold Oberboff a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$3.50.
Pierson sold Sullivan 6 steckers av 633 lbs at \$3.10.

\$3 10.

Sillivan sold John Robinson 19 mixed westerns av 950 lbs at \$3 70, and 29 to McGee av 888 lbs at \$3 10.

Beardsles sold John Downs a mixed lot of 7 heat of thin burchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 45.

Plerson sold John Downs a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' s ock av 774 lbs at \$3 60, and a a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock to Loosemore av 707 lbs at \$2 50.

Coats sold Reagan a mixed lot of 14 head of thin butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$3 60.

Subsparus s.ld Kammon a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 740 lbs at \$3 60.

Adams sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 11 head of thin butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 40.

Walker sold Oberhoff 4 thin butchers' steers av 895 lbs at \$3 60.

Adams sold Peter Ross a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 856 lbs at \$3 40.

Smith sold Peter Ross a bull weighing 1,230 lbs at \$3 25.

White sold Sullivan 15 stockers av 708 lbs at

8 10. Sallivan sold John Robinson 19 mixed westerns

smith sold reter 1000 t 1 \$3 25.

White sold Sullivan 15 stockers av 708 lbs at

\$3 15.
Gleason sold McGee a mixed lot of 21 head of coarse butchers' stock av 992 lbs at \$3 25.
Rupert sold Sullivan 11 stockers av 664 lbs at \$3 10, and 6 av 655 lbs at \$3.
Smith sold Kammon a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 652 lbs at \$3 25.
Hosley sold Switzer & Ackley 12 good butchers' steers av 1,130 lbs at \$4 90; 5 stockers av 880 lbs at \$3 55, and 2 av 860 lbs at \$3.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,209, against 2.643 last week. There was an active demand from shippers who are purchasing for the feeder in the western part of New York. The receipts all changed bands at prices 15@25 cents per undred higher than those of last week."

hundred higher than those of last week.*

Beach sold Stewart 100 av 67 lbs at \$2.50.

Bennett sold Downs 230 av 80 lbs at \$3.

Webb sold Stewart 54 av 77 lbs at \$2.75.

Van Tuyl sold Stewart 87 av 71 lbs at \$2.50.

Walker sold Downs 70 av 89 lbs at \$3.

Switzer & Ackley sold Downs 38 av 89 lbs at \$3.

Switzer & Ackley sold Downs 38 av 89 lbs at \$3.

Thayer sold Downs 120 av 86 lbs at \$3.25.

Beach sold Downs 100 av 77 lbs at \$3.5.

Walls sold Downs 100 av 89 lbs at \$3.15.

Barber sold Downs 100 av 88 lbs at \$3.15.

Barber sold Downs 90 av 81 lbs at \$3.

Lovely sold Andrews 60 av 79 lbs at \$2.65.

Egentin sold Downs 110 av 7 lbs at \$2.65.

Egentin sold Downs 110 av 7 lbs at \$2.80.

Pierson sold Stewart 135 culls av 65 lbs at \$2.

The offerings of hogs numbered 615, against 2,763 last week. The market opened up dull with buyers looking for lower prices. When the trains got in and the light supply became apparent, the market became quite active and prices ranged fully as high as those of last week.

prices ranged fully as high as those of last week.

Brown & Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 120 av
225 lbs at \$5 20.

Stabler sold Hammond 78 av 239 lbs at \$5 25.

Maudlin sold Hammond 25 av 166 lbs at \$4 55.

Hope sold Hammond 61 av 172 lbs at \$5.

Shepard sold Webb 23 av 203 lbs at \$4 75.

Adams sold Webb 9 av 218 lbs at \$4 85.

Pierson sold Webb 9 av 23 lbs at \$4 85.

Adams sold Webb 9 av 23 lbs at \$5, and 8 av Pierson sold webs 2 127 lbs at \$4 10. Grostick sold C Roe 18 av 182 lbs at \$4, and 5

Grostick sold C Roe 13 av 182 lbs at \$4, and t av 228 lbs at \$5.

Van Tuyl sold Webb 17 av 193 lbs at \$4 25.

Harger sold Bigley 32 av 189 lbs at \$4 90.

Hosley sold Bigley 27 av 199 lbs at \$5.

Beach sold Wreford & Beck 26 av 131 lbs at

Lovely sold Switzer & Ackley 31 av 158 lbs at 440. 440.

Montgomery sold C Roe 64 av 147 lbs at \$5.
G D Spencer sold C Roe 66 av 192 lbs at \$4 90.
Ward sold C Roe 51 av 222 lbs at \$5 10.
Ramsey sold Webb 83 av 176 lbs at \$4 70.
Green sold Webb 29 av 219 lbs at \$4 90.
Rupert sold Bigley 21 av 155 lbs at \$5 25.

King's Yards, Monday, Oct 6, 1884. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with good supply of cattle, among them being a ew of decent quality. There was a fair attend ance of buyers, and the market ruled active a orices a shade higher than those at the Central yards on Saturday.

Comstock sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock av 643 lbs at \$3 20. Kalaher sold John Wreford a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 674 lbs at \$3 50. Green sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 750 lbs at

Green sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 750 lbs at \$285.

Brown sold Oberhoff 2 bulls av 1,170 lbs at \$3 05.
Carr sold John Wreford 3 thin butchers' heifers av 763 lbs at \$3 75.

Brown sold Sullivan 16 stockers av 674 lbs at \$3 10.
Flieschman sold Hersch a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 757 lbs at \$3 85.
Robb sold Hersch a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 806 lbs at \$3 85.
Oberhoff sold Knoch 6 fair butchers' steers av 928 lbs at \$4 15.

butchers' stock av 800 108 at \$5 85.

Oberhoff sold Knoch 6 fair butchers' steers av 928 lbs at \$4 15.

McHagh sold Petz 5 fair butchers' steers and heifers av 850 lbs at \$4 25.

Clark sold Kraft' 4 fair butchers' steers av 927 lbs at \$4 25.

Purdy sold Genther a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 50, and 4 thin ones to Seagar av 680 lbs at \$3 50.

Brown sold McGee a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$3 10.

Robb sold Billkofskit a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 692 lbs at \$3 50.

McHugh sold Stucker a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 692 lbs at \$3 25.

Camp sola Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 600 lbs at \$3 15.

Camp sola Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of coarse butchers' stock av 600 lbs at \$3 15.

Clark sold Kolb 3 fair butchers's heifers av 7 83 lbs at \$4.

Camp sold Sullivan 12 stockers av 613 lbs at \$3. Baldwin sold Sullivan 6 stockers av 830 lbs at \$3.5.
Purdy sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 665 lbs at \$3.
Purdy sold Sullivan 8 stockers av 665 lbs at \$3.
Oberhoff •old Stickel a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 755 lbs at \$3.
McHugh sold Kammon a mixed lot of 8 head of coarse butchers' stock av 765 lbs at \$3.
Purdy sold Voigt a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 702 lbs at \$3.
Baldwin sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 9 head of coarse butchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$3.
Carr sold Meyers 4 lair butchers' steers and

or coarse Dutchers' stock av 744 lbs at \$3.

Carr sold Meyers 4 nair butchers' steers and
heifers av 875 lbs at \$4.

Kalaher rold June a mixed lot of 5 head of thin
butchers' stock av 735 lbs at \$3 30.

Carr sold Sullivan 18 stockers av 592 lbs at \$2 85.

CATTLE-Receipts 10,183, against 9,322 the previous week. On Monday there were 210 car loads of cattle on sale, a large proportion of which were common. The reports from the cast were bad, and the market ruled dull at a decline of of 10@15 cents per hundred below the closing rates on Saturday. The receipts on Tueslay and Wednesday were light, but with what had been left over there were more cattle than vere needed, and the feeling was weak. Of Michigan cattle 17 steers av 865 lbs sold at \$4 50: 18 do av 1,103 lbs at \$4 50; 25 stockers av 824 lbs at \$4: 21 do av 700 lbs at \$3 25: 22 do av 604 lbs at \$3 25; 27 do av 831 lbs at \$3 50; 20 do av 818 lbs at \$3 75: 27 feeders av 930 lbs at \$4 15; 13 do av 1.041 bs at \$4 25. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Butchers' Stock—Common rs, stags, old cows, light heif-

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dividual testimonials.

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Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight full doses for Ho:ses and Cattle and sixteen doses for sheep. A single dose in Colic we m given in time usually has the desired effect. It will not PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings, Veterinary Surgest,

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J. A. MANN; Kalamazoo, Mich., Live-• Stock Auctioneer. Sales made in any State or Canada. Price satisfactory. jy8-16t cents per hundred, while for the latter the mar

ket was firm with a demand in excess of the au ing \$6 40@6 50, the ange for shippers running from \$4 to \$6 50. For but hers' stock, poor to est sold at \$2@4 40, and fi shy little steers at \$4 @4 50. On Tuesday the supp y of common cattle was largely increased and so d at a decline of 25 cents per hundred. For the ha ance of the week there was a b tter fee ing in the market, and s ough prices did not advance, they kept steady, The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves-Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs and upwards
Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, wellformed 3-year to 5-year-old steers,
weighing 1,330 to 1,450 lbs......\$6 50 @6 85
Good Beeves-Well-fatted steers,
weighing 1,300 to 1,300 lbs........5 75 @6 25
Medium Grades-Steers in fair
flesh, weighing 1,00 to 1,300 lbs... 4 50 @5 25
Butchers' Stock-Inferior to common steers and hefers for site.



Prepared by an entirely NEW METHOD. POINTS Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS WILL NOT INJURE THE FABRIC. Composed of the PUREST MATERIALS. WILL CLEANSE WITHOUT RUBRING.

You can do a large washing without any rubbing; use the boiling process instead. You can save Time, Labor, Fuel, Soap and Clothing. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Cut up fine and dissolve one half bar in half gallon of hot water. Pour half this dissolved soap into a tub with just sufficient hot water to cover a boiler full of clothes. Then put the clothes in to soak, rubbing plenty of soap in the most soiled parts. Be sure that the soaking water is hot; soak the clothes half an hour; stir them occasionally so that they may get the full benefit of the hot suds; pour the remainder of the dissolved soap into the boiler, adding sufficient water to cover the clothes; wring them lightly out of the suds. Soap the stai neal spots and place loosely in the boiler; boil so to so minutes, rinse well, blue and hang tody. Bo not crowd the boiler too full. The same boiling water may be used for further boiling by adding a little soap to each boilerfull of clothes. Fannels and prints should not be boiled, only a little rubbing required after soaking. This soap will cleanse clothing as thoroughly as any other without the use of the boiler. We prefer and recommend the boiling process as in itself a cleansing process, saving labor, the wear of the wash-board, and being the best disinfectent known, it is easier to boil the dirt out than to rubit out. You can cleanse perfectly the finest fabric without injury; the finest point lace and lace curtains. Soak point lace in hot suds made with this soap, press water out withthe hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out withthe hand; boil 3 to 5 minutes in clean suds made with this soap, press water out with curtains to 30 minutes and boil 5 to 20 minutes, rinse, stretch on frame, or pin every scallop to carpet over a sheet to dry; no ironing required.

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Stock Farm For Sale A Farm of 520 acres in Dayton, Tuscola Co, Mich., 3½ miles from Kingston, on Pontiac, Ox ford & Port Austin R. R. About 300 acres improved: well watered and fenced. Price \$20 per acre. Reason for selling, owner is about to engage in other business. For part calars inquire of or address F. L. WAIT, 830-4t Kingsfon, Tuscola Co, Mich. TWO FINE FARMS For Sale Very Cheap.

For Sale Very Cheap.

Three-quarters mile north of Orion, two miles south of Oxford. The D. & B. C. R. R. running as section line between them, likewise the public highway. The farm on west side of road of iso acres has good frame house, well, orchard, rening water. well fenced and improved. The farm on west side of road of 150 acres is all well is proved, a fine residence of modern style, two large barne, cut stone smoke house, and milk house, repair shop, sheep and cattle sheds with hay loft, cooking room. pig-sty, and hennery, two good wells and cistern, fine orchard, good fences, all situated on north 80, which is separated from sould stone the state of the separated from sould list on north shore of Long Lake, a beautiful little expanse of pure sparkling water, one build mile from village of Orion. A beautiful site fering fine fishing or boating opportunities. For further particulars call on Henry Groff, Esq., we miles N. E. of Oxford village, or address DR. J. A. TREAT, Stuart, Iowa. DR. J. A. TREAT, Stuart, Iows.

FARM FOR SALE. A First Class farm, situated near Woodward Avenue, six miles from Detroit City limits, wo miles south of Royal Oak; consains 60 acres, all except four acres of woodland under good cuit-vation; good two-story house, containing 10 rooms milk and vegetable cellar, brick foundation, god barn, and two first-class never-failing wells, less of water, large hennery, capable of holding 80 hens, fine apple orchard, 100 good bearing tres; farm well fenced and in good condition: will be sold cheap. Address C. A. WARREN, mr4
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